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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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Constable—J. H. Miskill.

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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

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Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

To Lisette.

They say that the summer has left us,
That winter is coming apace,
That November's chill touch has bereft us
Of all the year's glory and grace;
But somehow I cannot believe them,
While one thing remains to me yet—
I suppose you were born to deceive them,
You little spring blossom, Lisette.

For the breath of the roses still lingers
About you the whole of the day;
And the touch of your little pink fingers
Is softer than zephyrs in May;
And your voice has the notes of a starling,
All trickling and tender and clear:
But I don't think you'll guess yet, my darling,
What makes it so sweet to my ear.

Perhaps 'tis because you are merely
A dear little six-year-old child;
Or perhaps 'tis because you are nearly
As tall as a reed, and as wild;
Or perhaps 'tis for cheating the seasons,
For making us winter forget;
Or perhaps—here's the best of all reasons—
Perhaps 'tis I love you, Lisette.

—*Bazar.*

WINE'S WORK.

"Promise me, Charlie!"

She was leaning playfully over the back of his chair, looking down into his face. By "she" I mean Mrs. Cole, and "Charlie" was her husband. He had just settled himself for a quiet after-dinner cigar. But Mrs. Cole had mischievously snatched it from his hand, threatening to withhold it until he gave her the desired promise. And now she laid one hand caressingly on his forehead, and stealing the other under his chin she looked archly yet half earnestly down into the dark deeps of his eyes, as she repeated: "Promise me, Charlie. Now do; that's a dear!"

"Nonsense, Virginia!" And he tried to put away her hand.

"Oh, Charlie!" reproachfully.

"Pshaw, do let me go. You'll choke me," he said, half impatiently.

"And so I will," she cried, merrily, "if you don't promise me, this very minute, not to drink anything stronger than pure cold water at Uncle Logan's party to-night."

"Yes, yes, yes! There, now, I hope I've promised often enough to satisfy you."

"On your honor?"

"Certainly. Yes, of course!"

"Oh, sir, I thought I could bring you to terms. Recollect, you have said on your honor."

And then, while her face grew earnest in its pleasing expression, she added: "Oh, Charlie, you do not know how anxious I have felt about this party ever since we decided to go. They always have such a gay time at Uncle Logan's. And you know, dear, though you would not do a wrong thing yourself, how easy it is for your companions to make you go too far, because you are such a dear good-natured fellow. But now that you have promised me, I feel quite easy. And, dear, don't forget when the young men begin to get too gay, come up stairs to me and baby."

And he promised.

Going out to an evening party at Uncle Logan's was no small affair, considering that it was a good five-mile ride from Glendale, out into the country, over rough roads, with Maple river—swollen by recent rains—to be crossed. For this was in a remote and secluded part of England, distant from any railroad, and with no town near where a vehicle might be obtained. Besides, Virginia Gale was a first-rate horsewoman, and feared nothing on her own account. That she was thus rather rash and foolhardy, will appear from the fact that she had resolved to encumber herself with a burden, though of a very interesting kind.

Lights were glimmering from the windows as they rode up to Uncle Logan's gate; and the number of horses and vehicles already congregated around it showed that the invited guests of the Christmas eve party were already beginning to drop in. Aunt Lizzie came out to the door to meet them, and took the sleeping babe from Virgie's poor, tired arms.

"Remember, Charlie!" she said imploringly, laying her head on his shoulder as they were on the point of separating—she, for Aunt Lizzie's comfortable room above stairs—he, for the society of his boon companions.

"Never fear me!" And he went gayly away.

Alas! for the promise made to the fond, credulous wife, sitting up stairs in the quiet matronly circle, with her babe on her knee. In less than half an hour Charles Gale had forgotten his promise, wife child, everything; and again and again his glass was filled, and his voice raised in riotous chorus with the loudest.

The night waned and the guests began to disperse. Virgie sat in the dressing-room all ready for the ride, holding in her lap what seemed to be a huge bundle of shawls, but which was in reality little Charlie, who lay curled up in his warm nest fast asleep, with one little fat thumb in his mouth.

"I wonder what makes Charles so late," she said, at last, impatiently. "Aunt Lizzie, will you please send for him, and say I'm waiting?"

He came at length. But the first words he spoke told her all. She knew once that he was intoxicated, though to others only a very slight excitement was all that appeared unusual about him.

Oh! the shame! She hardly dared speak to him. All her thought was to get him away before he betrayed his condition to other eyes.

"Give me the child," he said.

And as she did so, she felt that his arm was unsteady.

"Oh! I dare not trust the baby with him," was her thought, but she was silent.

She could not bear that those around should know the mortifying truth.

"I do wish you would stay all night, Virgie," spoke Aunt Lizzie, renewing her entreaties. "It is so late, and it is growing colder."

Virgie thought of the dreary five miles' ride with a drunken husband—and then the river! She had before refused to stay, but now she thought better of it.

"What do you think of it, Charles? Hadn't we better stay?" she asked, persuasively.

But liquor had made him sullen.

"No, we must go home," he said, surlily.

She knew it would avail nothing to argue the matter with him, but only lead to a painful exposure, so she commenced paying her adieux.

By dint of gentle coaxing she induced him to give the babe to her before they started.

As they rode away, Uncle Lagan shouted out to them:

"Look out for the river!"

Virgie's heart was too heavy for a reply; but Charles shouted back with maudlin cheerfulness:

"All right!"

As they rode on she saw that he was sinking into a drunken stupor. Oh, if they were only safe at home, how glad she would be. And then she thought of the river yet to be forded; and every breath was a prayer. She determined not to let him have the child when they came to the crossing, but to trust to her own arm and courage to carry herself and the babe through. She hoped he would not think to ask her for the child, and was nerving herself for a refusal in case he should, when they came in sight of the water.

The moon shone down, making it almost as bright as day. Virgie thanked Heaven for that! But she shuddered as the sweep of the waters fell on her ear; and she saw it foaming white in the moonlight, as it swept on in a strong current.

Charles roused himself.

"Where's the boy?" he asked.

"Never mind, dear! he's asleep, and I don't like to disturb him. I can carry him over. I'm strong enough for it."

"What is the woman thinking of? You carry him over, indeed! Give him to me."

"But, Charles, you are not in a condition to hold him. I shall be thankful if you can guide your horse over safely, as you are."

"Ha! What do you mean by that?"

She made him no answer.

"Do you take me for a fool?" he said, roughly and angrily.

"Now, Charles, don't do so! You know your arm is very unsteady, just now. It is indeed!"

"Ah, I understand you now. So, madam, I suppose you think I am drunk?"

Again she was silent.

"Give me the child!" he said, fiercely.

"Oh, Charles! For God's sake"—

"Give him to me, I say! Do you think to brave me so? Give him here this minute."

Resistance, she knew, was useless. It would only serve to infuriate him, and what will not a drunken man do?

Uncovering the little sleeping face, she kissed it once—then drawing the thick shawl which enveloped the little figure, she covered the face again and gave him into her husband's arms.

"Charles! For the love of Heaven be careful."

"Don't be a fool!"

So they plunged in, and she did not take her eyes from the other two until they had nearly reached the opposite bank. Then her horse stepped on a stone, and, slipping, nearly precipitated her into the water. When her attention was again free they had reached the opposite bank.

"There he is!" said Charles, triumphantly, as he placed the bundle in her arms. "What a simpleton you were to think I could not bring him over safely."

How very light it was! Good Heaven! She moved it about in her arms, pressed it closer, and then uttered an awful shriek.

"My child! My little child! My Charlie! Oh, my child!"

Both turned simultaneously back to the water. The quick eye of the mother was just in time to catch one last brief glimpse of a little rosy, pitiful, upturned face—and then it disappeared down the current, and the rapid waters flowed on!

In his drunken unconsciousness Charles had let the sleeping infant slide out of the shawls, and nothing could be heard above the noise of the waters. He did not know it until the mother screamed.

There was no help. Oh! it was pitiful, heartbreaking! Poor young mother!

* * * * *

The home of the Gales is very still now. Virgie's pale face seems paler yet, from contrast with her black dress. The cradle looks so desolate, standing always back in one corner of the nursery. She never passes it without having her heart wrung anew; and she will sit for hours, folding and unfolding the little clothes, and her hands linger lovingly among them. There is a pair of tiny worn shoes in the drawer of her work-table, and a lock of fair, soft baby hair in the great Bible.

Does Newspaper Advertising Pay?

To this often repeated and important question the Dayton (Ohio) *Daily Journal* gives the following as an answer: Some months since, a gentleman representing a wealthy house in San Francisco, California, while traveling in Missouri, came in possession of a *Daily Journal* containing the advertisement of "The Trade Engine" manufactured by the Herrman & Herchelrode Manufacturing Company of this city. The gentleman became interested, carefully preserved the paper, and having occasion to visit Ohio a short time afterward, called at the office of the above company. He showed Mr. Herchelrode, the secretary, the advertisement he had preserved, and made overtures for the agency of his house for the engine in California. His propositions were accepted and the upshot is, recently the company shipped the third car-load of engines to their agents in San Francisco. Thus, through a small advertisement, a comparatively new invention was introduced, and a trade that promises to be immense, was secured in the most distant portion of our country. It was but by chance that the gentleman explained how he became acquainted with the merits of the engine he advertised, else he would have remained in ignorance of the customer the advertisement had secured him. Advertisements, as a rule, work silently, but they work surely and effectively.

A Tough Story.

Two old plowmen down East were once telling tough stories of their exploits in breaking up new ground. "Up to Dixmont," said one, "twenty-seven years ago this spring, I was plowing in stump ground with a team of nine pair of cattle for Sol. Cunningham; we were going along, making not very smooth work among rocks and stumps. Well, one day the point o' the plow struck against a sunk stump four feet through, split it square across the heart, and I was following the plow through, when the thought passed through my mind that the pesky stump might snap together and pinch my toes, so I just gripped the plow handles firm, swung my feet up out o' the way, and the stump sprung back and catched the slack of my pantaloons. That brought everything up standing. Well, I tightened my hold, and Sim Swithin, he and Sol was drivin', they spoke to the cattle, and we snaked that stump right out by the roots, and it had awful long ones." "It must have been strainin' on your suspenders," said the other. "My wife knit them," was the reply.

DID NOT WANT IT.—Old Mrs. Duflicker, of Franklyn, Ky., said to a neighbor the other night, while comfortably sitting in front of the fire, that she had "allers had a great notion to learn to smoke," she did so love the "aromy of tobacker." She added: "I would hev learned long ago, dear knows, but I heerd wunst that a man had his tongue paralyzed by smokin', and that skeered me out. Lord knows I wouldn't want my tongue paralyzed, fur I couldn't talk none ef it was."

READING NOVELS.—Mr. James T. Fields visited Pomeroy, the boy murderer, in his jail recently, and learned from him that he had been a great reader of blood-and-thunder stories. He had read sixty dime novels, all about scalping and other bloody performances, and he had no doubt these books had put the horrible thoughts into his mind which led to his murderous acts.

The Cure for Gossip.

Dr. Holland, in *Scribner's*, gives us the following: What is the cure for gossip? Simply, culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good-natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home, we have met them in galleries of art, we have caught glimpses of them going from a bookstore, or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them, they are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another, in which they are interested. We have left them, after a delightful hour, stimulated and refreshed; and during the whole hour not a neighbor's garment was soiled by so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something, and wanted to know more. They could listen as well as they could talk. To speak freely of a neighbor's doings and belongings would have seemed an impertinence to them, and, of course, an impropriety. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which grew out of their knowledge and their culture.

And this tells the whole story. The confirmed gossip is always eitheir malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart and the other a change of pasture. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is a low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it. Neighbors are made enemies by it for life. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may.

Our Winter Solstice.

The earth is at perihelion January 1, and at aphelion July 1. At the latter date the angular motion is least, and, the earth having completed a revolution on its axis, the meridian requires less than four minutes to overtake the sun; so the day is shorter, the sun is fast of the well regulated clock; and the differences of each day will accumulate until autumn, when the angular velocity becomes greater than the average. About the last of October the accumulated difference is sixteen minutes, twelve seconds; but, as the earth spins along towards perihelion, the day becomes longer, daily draughts are made upon this "bank deposit," as we might call it, and the culmination of the sun, and noon by the clock, approach each other. About the middle of December the surplus is all "drawn," and the following day the sun is slow of the clock. From those circles of daily motion, submerged beneath the southeastern horizon, he emerges more tardily than the position of the spiral would indicate; and the same cause which retards his rising, holds him back at his setting; for is not our sunset the sunrise of antipodes? Thus the earliest sunset occurs seven or eight days before the sun reaches its furthest declination south. The difference of time between the sun and clock continues to accumulate until February 15, when it amounts to fourteen minutes, twenty-four seconds; but, after December 22, the sun returns on the spiral, and each succeeding day that part of the arc above the horizon becomes longer.

About January 10 his difference of declination more than counterbalances differences of time, and the sun begins to rise earlier by the clock.

Poultry at the Centennial.

A delegation of dealers in poultry and eggs, representing the trade in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere, have called upon Mr. Welsh to ask that five acres of ground be set apart next year at the exhibition for the display of chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, pigeons and poultry products, the delegation at the same time requesting that 5,000 pens should be furnished by the commissioners for the accommodation of the poultry show. It is probable that the request of the poultrymen will be granted and that the show will take place between the fifteenth of May and the first of July.

If the statistics given in conversation by one of the committee representing the poultry trade be authentic, and there is no reason for doubting, this branch of American trade is of far greater extent and value than is commonly known. The dealings in poultry and eggs last year in the United States are reported to have reached the enormous amount of $600,000,000, a sum more than half as large as the total annual imports of this—the most extravagant country in the world, and exceeding the value of our cotton crop. It is also stated that the eggs consumed in, not shipped from, New York city are equal to $8,000,000 per annum. At three cents apiece for the eggs, estimating the population of New York at 1,000,000, this would be 257 eggs for each person every year, a quantity that seems appalling at first glance. The statistics of this interesting source of food supply, which will be forthcoming at our Centennial exhibition, will doubtless be a matter of surprise even to our own countrymen.

Diamond Cutting.

The process of diamond cutting is a very simple matter to those acquainted with the nature of the gem. To cut the facets, two stones are cemented on two sticks, and rubbed against each other until a facet is cut; then the position of one of the stones is changed, and another flat surface is cut. The process is thus continued until the gem is faceted all over. After the facets are cut, and a definite form given to the stone, the diamond is placed in the hands of the polisher, who fastens it in solder, and then holds it against a small steel disk revolving horizontally with a speed of fifteen hundred to three thousand times a minute. The disk is moistened with oil mixed with diamond-powder, and one facet is polished at a time. Diamond cutting proper is a rapid operation, but the polishing is slow and tedious. One cutter can generally furnish sufficient work for four or five polishers.

Good Resolutions.

Says an exchange: There is no end to the good resolves we could suggest for New Year's day—to politicians to be honest, to church men to be blameless, to church neglectors to reform, to preachers to preach better, to men in power to be gentle and just, to men under it to be respectful and true, to fathers to be faithful, to sons to be reverent, to editors to be temperate, to readers to be candid, to babblers to be quiet, to schemers to retire, to companies to have conscience, to congregations to be fair-minded, to churches to be catholic, to the nation to be wise, moderate, and dignified. Ah! how how easy it is to suggest—how hard to get the suggestions translated into fact, even in the small sphere of one's own life!

THE MAN WHO LIED.

A Handsome Take-off on the Men who Lie for the Fun of Being Heroes.

There is a class of men who love to sit around the stove of a country grocery of a winter's evening and exchange lies. M. Quad, the wag of the Detroit *Free Press*, hits off this class in the following story:

One evening when the winter blasts moaned sadly across the street corners, and the captains of the ferryboats wore anxious looks, seven or eight vessel owners and "laid up" lake captains sat around a cheerful base burner in a saloon near the river. After the usual amount of growling about the weather one of them told a story. There might have been an ounce of truth in it, but the crowd felt certain that the one ounce was offset by twenty-four pounds of the "awfullest kind" of lying. Therefore a second man tolk a story to beat it, and then a third man [illegible] the second. When the fourth m[illegible]ted out he said:

"Gentlemen, I have also seen tough times. When I was sailing the schooner Fortune forty years ago two of us were swept overboard in a storm on Lake Erie one black night. A hatch cover went with us, and it so happened that we both clutched it. It was not large enough to support two. I was captain, he a sailor. I had a family—he had none. I shouted to him to quit his hold, and when he would not, I reached over, clutched his throat, and held on till his fingers loosened, and he went to the bottom of the lake! It was twenty miles off Point Betsey, and with a shrill, wild shriek, which yet lingers in my ears, the poor wretch went to his death! May the Lord forgive me!"

With his chair tilted against the wall, a lanky, sunflowerish chap had been nodding his head right and left, as if sleeping. As the captain's narrative was concluded the stranger rose up and solemnly said:

"I am that man!"

The crowd looked at him in astonishment, and he continued:

"I landed on Point Betsey next morning in time for breakfast, and I swore a solemn oath that I'd lick you for choking me if I had to live a hundred years to do it!"

"You can't be the man," replied the captain, looking suspiciously at the fellow's big fists; "it was forty years ago."

"I know it was, and for forty years I've been aching to lick you out of your boots!"

The captain had lied, but he didn't wan't to own it, and he said:

"That sailor's name was Dick Rice."

"Kerect!" bowed the stranger; "that's my name!"

"But he was taller than you."

"Being in the water so long that night I shrunk just a foot!" was the cool rejoinder.

"Well, I know you can't be the man," said the captain.

"I am the man, and now I'm going to maul you to pulp! No man can choke me and then brag about it!"

He sailed in and upset the captain, but was then set upon by the whole crowd. He got into the eye of the wind and hung there for a time, but presently he paid off a little, got the wind on his quarter, and went at it to lick ten times his weight in old liars. He was a very ambitious man, and those who could get out doors got out, and those who couldn't offered him a gallon of whisky to come to anchor. He furled his sails on this understanding, and as he set his glass down for the third drink he wiped his bleeding ear and remarked:

"When a man tries to sacrifice me in order to save himself he don't know who he's fooling with!"

He was the biggest liar of them all, but he made the most out of it.

A Curious Incident.

The Toronto *Globe* has the following: Mr. R. Kelly Anderson, of Farmersville, has written the following letter to the Rev. Mr. Wood, author of "The Higher Life of Animals": When my father removed his family from Halifax, N. S., to St. John's, N. B., we took passage in a schooner trader between these ports. On a fine afternoon, a gentle breeze just fanning the sails of my vessel, my eldest sister being seated on the quarter deck holding an infant sister in her arms, a small dog of the terrier breed belonging to us was observed suddenly to run from the cabin-way toward them, howling and appearing to be in great distress. He seized hold of my sister's dress and then darted toward the entrance to the cabin, hurriedly repeating the action a number of times. The attention of my sister being aroused by the extraordinary conduct of the animal, and exclaiming: "What does the dog mean?" she at length arose and followed him. As soon as she had reached the cabin door the upper spar to which the mainsail was attached high above fell with an immense force on the spot where a moment before she had been seated. After licking his mistress' hands with every emotion of joy, the animal soon lay quiet at her feet. As no human being on board had the least suspicion of danger, had it not been for the singular and timely demonstration on the part of the dog, one or both of my sisters would have been crushed.

The Religious Aspect.

In view of the recommendation of President Grant that church property be taxed, the following table of such property and the statistics of the various denominations of the United States may be interesting:

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.	
All denominations....	72,459
Roman Catholic....	4,127
Majority of other denominations	68,332
CHURCH EDIFICES.	
All denominations....	63,082
Roman Catholic....	3,806
Majority of other denominations	59,276
CHURCH SITTINGS.	
All denominations....	21,665,062
Roman Catholic....	1,190,514
Majority of other denominations	20,474,548
CHURCH PROPERTY.	
All denominations....	$354,483,581
Roman Catholic....	69,985,566
Excess of other denominations..	$284,498,015

Cost of the United States Mail Service.

The profit of the department on mail matter of the first class, including letters and sealed packages, is officially reported at $4,212,390 for the last fiscal year, this being the only class of matter which was not transported at heavy loss. On second-class matter, consisting of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, the loss was $6,993,023, and the loss per pound about twelve and one-half cents, being at the rate of four and one-half cents for each piece of mail matter, which includes books, pamphlets, engravings, etc. The loss on all miscellaneous matter was $4,113,915, or about nine cents a pound.

PAYING FOR IT.—The supreme court of Minnesota has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing that a State inebriate asylum shall be built and maintained at the cost of the licensed liquor dealers of the State, and work on the institution will be begun at once.

AT AN EXECUTION.

A Medical View of how Men Die on the Gallows.

At the execution of the three negroes in New York city for the murder of a peddler, they were raised into the air together at 9:35 A. M. After three minutes Weston's pulse beat at twenty-five; at the end of four minutes it stood at fifteen, a minute after it went down to twelve; at the end of six minutes his pulse fluttered up to thirty-two, and in a quarter of a minute more it ceased to beat. Thompson's pulse, after three minutes, stood at twenty-one; after four minutes, nineteen; five minutes, sixteen. At six minutes the pulse was imperceptible, and at the end of seven minutes he was dead. At the end of four minutes Ellis' pulse beat at seventy-two; after five minutes, forty-eight; at the end of six minutes his pulse bounded to eighty-one, and he struggled somewhat. After he had been hanging seven minutes his pulse was fifty-seven, beating intermittently. At the end of eight minutes it stood at sixty, and was fluttering. After he had hung nine minutes the pulse was scarcely perceptible, and in ten minutes he was dead. The bodies were lowered a short distance and the hearts were examined, but no pulsation could be discovered. After hanging twenty-five minutes, Weston's body was lowered into the coffin. The cap was raised and his features were found to be little distorted. The spinal column had not been dislocated, but death had been caused by strangulation. Thompson was lowered next into his plain coffin. The cord had caused considerable irritation of the skin about his neck, and in one or two places abrasions were noticed. His eyes presented an appearance generally like those of Weston. There was no fracture or dislocation of his spinal bones. His death was also caused by strangulation.

The medical men felt keen interest in the *post-mortem* condition of Ellis, but were unable to make the careful investigation that they desired. His eyes were injected with blood, but not to so great an extent as those of the others. There were two marks of the cord on the neck, one where the noose first settled, and the other where it was at length adjusted by the struggles of the man. The physicians believed that if the pneumo-gastric nerve could have been examined, peculiar changes would have been presented. If this nerve be injured even slightly in a surgical operation, the patient's chest is immediately convulsed and the heart's action is interfered with. The high pulse in Ellis' case seemed to indicate, said the physician, that the nerve action was not immediately destroyed. This led many to believe that whatever changes there might have been in the nerve tissue were so gradual that, under a microscope, important and interesting results might have been reached. Though it was deemed to be very important to science that there should be a careful examination of Ellis' body after death, yet in compliance with his particular request it was not permitted, and his body was borne away to be properly interred.

The physicians especially remarked the short time in which life remained in the bodies of these three men. One medical man said: "I have attended several executions, but when the neck was not broken I have never seen life ebb so quickly as in these cases. The time of Weston's and Thompson's death was almost the same, the former living only six and one-quarter and the latter seven minutes after they were swung off. Ellis also died very quickly after the noose reached its proper place. It is believed that the shock to the nervous system and the injury inflicted to the great nerve trunks make a great impression upon the stronghold of life. It is believed that life becomes really unseated by the nervous shock, and the person executed is prevented from resuming animation by the constriction of the neck that cuts off the circulation of the blood and the respiration. The resuscitation of persons who have been under water twelve or fifteen minutes has been effected, but it would probably have been impossible to have revived Weston or Thompson after they were shot into the air, even if they had been cut down promptly. Many persons object to this method of hanging because the neck is seldom broken. But it is generally conceded by medical men that this mode of death is usually not only painless, but as quick as if the neck was broken."

An Editor of 1775.

In 1775 there were four newspapers published in New York. Rivington's *Royal Gazetteer* was the subservient tool of the British authorities. *The Mercury*, published by Hugh Gaine, was a time-server and trimmer. Anderson's *Constitutional Gazette* was born and died in 1775, and had no influence whatever. *The New York Journal*, published by John Holt, was the sturdy and unpurchasable organ of the Sons of Liberty. Its editor fled the city after the disastrous battle on Long Island, and he was heard of afterward as publishing his paper at one and another of the towns on the Hudson under circumstances that would have appalled a less determined man. In the month of August, 1777, while at Esopus, he printed an advertisement, in which he proposed to take any kind of country produce in the way of trade.

His prospectus reads very quaintly: "And the printer, being unable to carry on his business without the necessaries of life, is obliged to affix the following prices to his work, viz.: For a quarter of news, twelve pounds of beef, pork, veal, or mutton, or four pounds of butter, or seven pounds of cheese, or eighteen pounds of fine flour, or half a bushel of wheat, or one bushel of Indian corn, or half a cord of wood, or 300 wt. of hay, or other articles of country produce as he shall want them, in like proportions, or as much money as will purchase them at the time; for other articles of printing work, the prices to be in proportion to that of the newspaper. All his customers, who have to spare any of the above, or other articles of country produce, he hopes will let him know it, and afford him the necessary supplies, without which his business here must very soon be discontinued." It is gratifying to be able to state that the sturdy patriot survived the Revolution, and lived to revisit the city, of which he had been postmaster in 1775. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a native of Virginia, who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the thirtieth of January, 1784, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. To say that his family lament him, is needless; that his friends bewail him, is useless; that all regret him, unnecessary; for that he merited every esteem is certain. The tongue of slander cannot say less, though justice might say more." Such an epitaph, inscribed over the dust of an editor, who had also held a commission as postmaster, opens a wide field of emulation to the journalists and officials of these latter day.—*Scribner for January.*

Maria Davis, charged with bigamy at the Old Bailey, London, was released because the first husband, being totally blind, was unable to identify her.

Your First Sweetheart.

You can never forget her. She is so young and innocent and pretty. She had such a way of looking at you over her book at church. She alone, of all the world, did not think you a boy of eighteen, but wondered at your size and learning, and your faint foreshadowing of a sandy mustache, and believed you every inch a man. When at those stupid evening parties, where boys and girls who should have been eating suppers of bread and milk, and gone to sleep hours before, waltzed and flirted, and made themselves sick over oysters and champagne, you were favored with a glance of her eye, or a whisper of her lip, you ascended to the seventh heaven immediately. When once upon a memorable eve, she polked with young Smith, and never even looked at you, how miserable you were. It is funny to think of now; but it was not funny then, for you were awfully in earnest. Once, at a picnic, she wore a white dress, and had roses twined in her hair, and she looked so much like a bride you fairly trembled. Sometimes you thought, in just such snowy costume, with just such blossoms in her hair, she might stand before the altar, and you, most blessed of all mortals, might place a gold ring upon her finger; and when you were left alone with her for a moment, some of your thoughts would form themselves into words, and though she blushed and ran away, and would not let you kiss her, she did not seem to be angry. And then, when you were somewhat parted a little while, and when you met again she was walking with a gentleman, a large, full grown, whiskered man, of twenty-eight or thirty, and had neither word nor smile for you, and some well meaning gossip informed you soon afterward that she was "engaged" to the tall gentleman with black whiskers, and that "it was a splendid match"—it was terrible news to you, then, and sent you off to some busy town far from your native place, where, after a good deal of youthful grief, and many resolutions to die and haunt her, you recovered your equanimity, and began to call love stuff and nonsense. You have a rich wife of your own now, and grown-up children—ay, even two or three toddling grandchildren—about your hearth; your hair is gray, and you lock your heart up in the fire-proof safe at your counting house when you go home at night. And you thought you had forgotten that little episode of your nineteenth year, until the other day you read her death in the papers. You know she was a stout lady who wore glasses, and has died older than she was in that olden time; but your heart went back, and you saw her smiling and blushing, with her golden hair about her face, and yourself a boy again, dreaming of wedding robes and rings, and you laid your gray old head upon your office desk, and wept for the memory of your first love.

A "Secret History."

The New York *Times* says: It is now said, by persons who profess to be well informed, that Tweed has not made his flight to a foreign country, but is still within easy reach of New York, and that he proposes to offer a compromise of the claims against him, and to divulge the secret history of the Tammany ring. He will give up the names of all who shared in the plunder, and expose the men who worked with him and for him in the days of his power, and who turned upon him so relentlessly after his downfall. This would be a very curious narrative, and there are many who now live in "brown-stone houses," and who hold their heads up very high, who would go in fear and trembling, if they believed that Tweed really meant to carry out the purpose ascribed to him. * * We know something of the men who acted as the confederates of Tweed; but it is Tweed alone who can give the necessary proof of their complicity in the ring frauds. Most men would have made a clean breast of it long ago, but Tweed has held his tongue. The consideration which he has shown for his accomplices or friends, they have taken care not to return. There was a story in the *Sun* lately about a "journalist" whom Tweed is said to have described as a man who had once levied blackmail upon him, and who now pursues him with great show of wrath. Is this a solitary case? We rather suspect not. How many lawyers are there about whom Tweed could reveal fatal secrets? How many large tax payers gave him the benefit of their countenance and support in return for having their assessments reduced? Hundreds of persons in New York city had a great load of fear taken from their minds when they heard that Tweed had escaped. Their one wish now is that he may never be heard of again.

Fooling the Young Men.

Term was over, the "Defiance" coach was full of undergraduates returning to their respective colleges, the day was cold, wet and miserable, when a well appointed dray drove up to the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly. "Have you room for one inside to Oxford?" asked as pretty a girl as you would wish to see on a summer's day. "What a beauty!" exclaimed one. "Quite lovely!" said another. "Perfect!" lisped a third. "Quite full, miss," replied the coachman, "inside and out." "Surely you could make room for one," persevered the fair applicant. "Quite impossible, miss, without the gentlemen's consent." "Lots of room," cried the insides. "We are not very large; we can manage to take one more." "If the young gentlemen consent," said the driver, who was one of the best tempered fellows on earth, and as honest as Aristides, "I have no objection." "We agree," said the inside quartet. "All right," responded the driver. The fare was paid, and the guard proceeded to open the door and let down the steps. "Now, miss, if you please, we are behind our time." "Come along, grandfather," cried the damsel, addressing a most respectable-looking, portly elderly gentleman, "the money is paid, get in, and be sure you thank the young gentlemen," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and with a wicked smile assisted her respected grandfather into the coach. "Here's some mistake; you'll squeeze us to death," cried the astonished party. But at this moment "All right," "Sit fast," was heard, and away rattled the "Defiance" at its best pace, drowning the voices of the crest-fallen Oxonians.

He Would Help.

Mark Twain being called upon to contribute to an album for the Massachusetts infant asylum fair, furnished the following:

"DEAR MADAME: I beg to wish the best success and a long career of usefulness to the infant asylum fair. But words are empty; deeds are what show the earnest spirit. Therefore, I am willing to be one of a thousand citizens who shall agree to contribute two or more of their children to this enterprise. I do not make this offer in order that I may appear gaudy or lavish in the eyes of the world, but only to help a worthy cause to the best of my ability. Very truly yours, "MARK TWAIN."

According to a careful calculation, the forests of our country will hold out only seventy years, if we go on using wood as recklessly as we now do without taking measures to renew the natural sources of supply.

THE MURDER OF SARA ALEXANDER.

Why a Young Girl was Murdered—A Sad, Sad Story.

The murder of Abel must have been intensely interesting at the time because of its absolute novelty; but since then, and especially of late in New York, the crime has become so common that unless it is surrounded by peculiar circumstances it attracts little attention. Now we have a murder, says the New York *Herald*, not so mysterious as others recorded, yet strange enough to be one of those dramas of crime which the public never tires of studying.

The circumstantial evidence thus far points to Pesach Nathan Rubenstein as the murderer of Sara Alexander, the young girl who was found with her throat cut in a cornfield on the outskirts of East New York. Many facts inevitably make him the object of suspicion. He was intimate with his cousin. She nursed him in an illness in April last. At the time of her death she was pregnant. About this time his wife and child are expected to arrive from Europe. He has been identified as the man who rode in the same car with her on Sunday evening, and the two were seen walking together when they left the car toward the place where the body of the girl was found. One night Rubenstein rose from his bed and told his father of a dream he had, in which Sara came to him and cried: "Papa! Papa! See me! See me! I have been killed. I have been taken ten miles from New York and killed. Come to me!" Footprints were found in the field which correspond to the size and the shape of his boots, even to a broken place in one of the soles, and some of the dirt which remains on the boots resembles the soil of the field. Upon these facts a plausible theory of his guilt may be constructed. The motive and the method of the crime may be inferred from them. And yet Rubenstein may be innocent. He may have seduced Sara Alexander and have accompanied her to the cornfield and still have had no share in her death. On stronger circumstantial evidence than that we have collated many an innocent man has been convicted, condemned and hung.

If Rubenstein did kill the girl he will probably confess. He apparently loved her, and his seems to be the kind of mind which, from the consciousness of such guilt, would suffer agonies of terror and remorse. Assuming that he is guilty, we have another example of the gigantic folly, as well as crime, which almost always is involved in murder. He was afraid that his sin would be known to his family and his sect; he was probably disturbed by the reproaches of the young woman and alarmed at the expected return of his wife. Life seemed easy and the future plain if he could only get rid of this exposure and disgrace, and to do that he must rid himself of the girl. Her death would be attributed to others, to one of those vile gangs of outlaws which infest the suburbs of the city. No one would suspect him. If Rubenstein is guilty, it was thus, no doubt, that he reasoned. But what stupendous folly! To escape from a little shame he rushes into a horrible crime. He kills the girl, and she is silent to others, but forever eloquent to him. In the stillness of the night she calls to him from the field where she lies on her bloody bed. Not only is remorse forever on his track, but the law joins in the hunt. Like most criminals he is unable to conceal the traces of his deed. The dead body always remains, and starting from that mute witness the bloodhounds of the law unerringly pursue the fugitive murderer through all the labyrinths in which he vainly hopes to hide. There is a lesson in this to all who ignorantly fancy that security from the consequences of one crime can be established on the foundations of another.

The Fijian Plague.

Further advices from Fiji convey still darker accounts of the plague. A resident of long standing says: "The death rate is not yet made up, but the probability is that 40,000 Fijians died during the four months' plague. The native population of Fiji is now about one-third only of what it was when I landed there twenty-five years ago." The accounts given of the magnitude of the disaster are less harrowing than those of the suffering victims. "Very few died of measles, the majority dying of subsequent disease in the form of dysentery, congestion of the lungs, etc. Want of nourishment, or starvation, carried off thousands."

We are told that "all work was suspended for two months. You could pass through whole towns without meeting any one in the streets, which were soon completely covered with grass. Entering a house you would find men, women and children, all lying down indiscriminately, some just attacked, some still in agony, and some dying. Some who were strong enough attempted suicide, and not always unsuccessfully." We are further told that "as the scourge became more permanent some four or five were buried in one grave, and generally without religious service. In some cases the dead were buried in the earthen floor of the house. The burials were hurried, and the probability is that some were buried alive. In many instances the husband, wife, and children all died. In one village all the women died, and in another all the men."

It is not surprising that "some made fruitless appeals" to their ancient god. Some inland tribes, who had only recently embraced Christianity, imagined that the disease was conveyed by their religious teachers, and they dismissed them and then abandoned their new religion. Among these some were for killing the teachers, but wiser counsels prevailed. It is said that one tribe buried alive one teacher's wife and child whose husband and father died of the plague, to stop infection.

Where They Are.

The disappearance of Wm. M. Tweed directs attention to his companions who disappeared when the New York ring suits were first commenced. A writer says: Peter B. Sweeny's life has been of the quiet sort. When in Paris he spends most of his time at home, and rarely—almost never—visits that part of the city frequented by Americans, the region around the Grand Hotel. Very few persons call upon him, and his acquaintances are in very small number, as he seeks no new ones, and the old are limited to the stray New Yorkers who knew him in his days of power and are willing to know him now. No doubt Sweeny is willing to entertain anybody who will endure his society and pass over the scandal attached to his name. Evidently he does not wish to absent himself altogether from the world, if one may judge by a visiting card that was visible quite recently in the window of an engraver in the Palais Royal. It bore the name Piter B. Sweeny in neatly-engraved letters. Whether the plan of spelling the first syllable with an "i" was the design of the ex-magnate or the blunder of the engraver I am unable to say. I can hardly think it was an engraver's blunder, as I saw the card displayed there among other specimens of work for more than a month. It is not more than a week or ten days since it disappeared from the show-case.

Items of Interest.

Twenty-one Illinois railroads are in the hands of receivers.

The late elections wafted ten Mississippi editors into office.

An exchange talks of the "gangs of lords" who will be here next year.

Wives of Congressmen are having their cards printed "Hon. So and So."

The proprietor of a hotel at Dunkirk fell dead the other morning just after charging a traveler three dollars for two meals and lodging.

The existence of the United Order of American Mechanics is no secret. Its meetings are regularly advertised in Eastern newspapers.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* having read the adjutant-general's report, wishes that the regular army could fight as well as it can desert.

The difference between French *gout* and English gout is described by a philosopher with a bay window on his toe to be that between taste and feeling.

Under the heading "Two Centenarians Gone," the Quebec *Mercury* records the death of two veterans, aged respectively ninety-five and ninety-six.

A Rutlander got a tramp to fire off a shotgun which had been loaded nineteen years, and as a reward for his job he had to pay five dollars for burying that tramp.

If there is anything in the world which will make a woman mad, it is to have a man hang over the fence and survey the week's washing on the line, and grin and grin.

The largest polished plate ever exhibited was the work of a plate glass company in England, measuring nineteen feet five inches long, and ten feet three inches wide.

Over 197,000 trees were planted in Minnesota during the tree-planting season, by contestants for certain premiums which had been offered to those planting the largest number.

There are from seventy-five to a hundred thousand Chinamen in California. John flourishes anywhere, but seems to have a slight fancy for the immediate vicinity of gold mines.

The "Centennial washboard" has made its appearance in the rural towns, "and the woman are weeping and ringing their hands" to get hold of it. Let soap they'll be successful.

In the recent elections in Nebraska, Mrs. Mary S. De Clerq was the successful candidate for superintendent of public schools in Franklin county, and Miss Alice A Burdock in Harlem county.

The hay crop of New Hampshire is estimated at $10,000,000, the corn crop, 2,000,000 bushels; oats 1,500,000; garden crops, $1,000,000; butter, 6,500,000 pounds; milk sold, 3,000,000 gallons.

The maddest man in Wisconsin is John Leigh, of Oconto. He was a candidate for member of Assembly, and being a conscientious man, voted for his opponent, who was elected by just one majority.

"From what you know of him, would you believe him under oath?" "That depends on circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he didn't know what he was saying, I would; if not, I wouldn't."

The Marechal de Faber at a siege was pointing out a place with his finger. As he spoke a musket ball carried off the finger. Instantly stretching another he continued his discourse—"Gentlemen, as I was saying"—

A footman learned from his master that malapropos meant "out of place." Meeting a brother footman who had been discharged, he exclaimed: "Ah! my dear fellow, I am sorry for you; you are malapropos!"

"It is a settled principle, your honor," said an eminent lawyer, "that causes always produce effects." "They always do for the lawyers," responded the judge, "but I've sometimes known a cause to deprive a client of all his effects."

A nice point for casuists has just been raised in Montreal. Two men were quarreling on St. Francis Xavier street and A knocked B down, whereupon a horse, alarmed at the struggle, kicked B on the head and killed him. What is A guilty of?

A cockney tourist met a Scottish lassie going barefoot toward Glasgow. "Lassie," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefoot?" "Part on 'em do, and part on 'em mind their own business," was the rather settling reply.

Lady to servant: "Mary, I do not approve of your entertaining your sweetheart in the kitchen." Mary: "Well, ma'am, it's very kind o' you to mention it; but he's from the country, you see, ma'am, and I'm afraid he's too shy and orkard in his manners, ma'am, for you to like him to come up stairs!"

Last spring, the St. Paul *Press* offered a year's subscription as a premium to the man in each county who should plant the largest number of trees and cuttings, not less than 1,000 in number, during the season. Twenty-two counties out of sixty odd in the State competed for the premium, making a total of 297,663 trees planted in one year, Martin county alone planting 42,000.

One of the results of the Education act in London, which is based on the American system, is that the attendence of scholars has increased from 180,000 to 280,000; and this has not been done by harshness, for the number of parents fined does not exceed 6,000, and no fine has exceeded five shillings. The firmness of the London school board has resulted in saving 100,000 children from growing up in ignorance.

Mme Antoinette Sterling, having been invited by Canon Kingsley to Eversley Vicarage, sang to him his ballad, "The Three Fishers." She says: "He had never seen me before, and when I came to that part of the song which expresses the suspense of the weeping women on the shore, I heard him say: 'Go on—that's right.' But when the suspense was over and the bodies were lying on the sands, missing his precious exclamations, I looked up and saw him sitting with his face in his hands, crying at his own pathetic story."

It seems that the troubles which threaten destruction to Liberia originated in a little job in which the late President of that republic was interested. He was induced to make an agreement giving an English company a monopoly of the Liberian trade. The Legislature refused to ratify the arrangement, and thereupon the agents of the company claimed a right of traffic and transit through the territories of Liberia independent of the government. Resistance to the claim led to the disastrous warfare of which so much has been said.

A striking instance of the laxity of Connecticut divorce laws is illustrated by the matrimonial record of a woman in Hartford who has been married four times, all of her husbands being yet alive. She changed her maiden name for that of her first husband, got a divorce and married her second; left him on account of his attentions to a pretty sewing machine girl, and, as soon as divorced, remarried No. 1; lived with him a short time, got another divorce, and has now married, for a fourth time, a man who had been divorced from two wives.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Jan. 19, 1876.

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THE CENTENNIAL.

It was said by one of the founders of the Republic, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This vigilance is not to be exercised, according to the popular conception, in repelling the encroachments of foreign power, but in guarding against, and forestalling the insidious approaches of decay or tyranny at home. History records that the proud Republics of Greece and Rome, renowned for a high degree of civilization, a splendid government, and unexampled power, were not destroyed by Xerxes of Persia, or Philip of Macedon, but by the sloth of some and the ambition of others of their own citizens. Whatever else may change, human nature always remains the same. It therefore becomes us in this country, with the guiding light of the past illuminating the pathway of the future, to walk circumspectly, avoiding the errors which overwhelmed our sisters of antiquity, and cultivating those generous and manly virtues which are the proper attributes of a free and enlightened people. The danger which now threatens us is precisely that which crushed out the ancient Republics. There is a spirit of uncharitableness existing between the North and the South. Both are too proud to make just concessions. Passions engendered by war rankle in the breasts of both. Crimination and recrimination are the order of the day. If our government is to be perpetuated, this condition of affairs should cease at once and forever; and we suggest this as the most fitting time to inaugurate a new era of good feeling and brotherly love.

The revolving chariot wheels of time have brought to us the Centennial year of our Independence. Our whole people can revert with pleasing recollections to those dark but glorious days when a little band of resolute spirits wrested from the greatest power on the globe a country scarcely less favored than the promised land of Canaan. We can recall with a common pride, whether reared among the granite hills of Vermont or the soft vales of Florida, the heroism, the valor, the sufferings of our common ancestry. We can remember how our bosoms swelled with emotion, as in days now dead, we saw the glorious ensign of our country waving over a free soil, and a united people. Whatever else may divide us; how dark soever may rise before us, visions of the late disastrous struggle, these memories remain with us all. On this ground at least we can stand together, and in a circle of brothers embracing forty million of freemen, GRANT and DAVIS may well clasp hands, while the spirits of LEE and LINCOLN bring down messages of love from the great Chief who wrote the name of the United States of America among the nations.

1776—1876.—Let these two years be written in letters of gold on the page of time, that coming ages may look to one as the era of the union of our people in sacred and glorious war, and to the other as the era of their reunion in still more sacred and glorious peace.

INJUDICIOUS RHETORIC.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia has unfortunately incurred the displeasure of his political brethren by being a little too plain spoken. During the famous amnesty debate in the House of Representatives last week, he unstopped the vials of his wrath, and unsheathed his whole armory of fiery rhetoric, and bitter invective, against the conduct of the North during the late war. While the sentiments he expressed are doubtless cherished by most of the Democrats of the South, it was by no means desirable to those gentlemen, that the fact should be made manifest on the eve of a Presidential election. Their chagrin at such a thing is rendered particularly poignant by the consciousness that the section singed by Mr. HILL's flaming oratory, casts an electoral vote large enough to put the man of their choice in the White House. Hence we find the *Tribune*, mongrel, the *Herald*, weather cock, and the *Norfolk Landmark* dyed in the wool, together with many other papers of uncertain or Democratic proclivities, hauling the distinguished gentleman from Georgia over the coals in a way not likely to be gratifying to one of his fiery temperament. The truth is, as our brother of the *Landmark* naively confesses, that the present policy of Democracy is the policy of suppression, and the implication is plain that after they have obtained control of the government, then the treason of defending the Union may be made odious, with a bitterness in comparison with which the performance of Mr. HILL will appear mild as the cooings of a dove. It is unfortunate that this programme so elaborately planned, and so confidently relied on, should be exposed by the intemperate eloquence of his High Eminence of the Empire State of the South. No wonder our cotemporaries of the Opposition are biting their nails with rage. When the game is *Whist*, it is extremely aggravating for one's partner to talk too much, lose the run of the cards, and lead the king, before the ace is out.

It is fashionable to give a New York clergyman $2000 as a marriage fee. It is also fashionable to turn a child over to the police if she begs for a crust of bread.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the eyes of some of the Democratic journals of this State to differ from them in politics is to commit a sin more unpardonable than to destroy one's country, shed innocent blood, or blaspheme the Holy Ghost. The wretch who dares to oppose their policy, or cherish an opinion contrary to their own, seems to them as black, and incapable of performing a good action, as if he were created by the Devil, and painted in the blackest colors the Infernal Regions can afford. If the Jews believed that nothing good could come out of Nazareth, much more intensely do they believe that nothing tolerable can come out of the Republican party.

The same act, that is glowing with heavenly virtue if done by a political friend, is baleful with the fires of evil if done by a political opponent. Their standard of measure both for men and their deeds, is the ballot, and that only. In estimating a man's character or his conduct they are as blind to everything else, as a vulture to the beauties of a landscape.

This spirit has recently been exhibited in a most unjust and outrageous attack made upon the Supreme Court for rejecting two white men who were applicants for law license. The Court is charged with refusing to grant license to these gentlemen, not because of incompetency, but to "ease the fall" of a colored man who was rejected at the same time. This charge is so ridiculous, and so manifestly false that we have only noticed it to show the malignity of a few Democratic editors—though it may be the task was needless. We have been informed by two Democrats, one a prominent lawyer, and the other a member of the class to which the rejected applicants belonged, that the action of the Court was entirely just, the rejected applicants being entirely unqualified to practice the profession.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Currituck.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I have just returned from the good old county of Currituck, which is *par excellence*, the finest hunting ground in the country. I found ducks and geese so abundant that it is hardly exaggeration to say it was only necessary to point my gun skyward to bring them down. Fortunes might be made if fowling was carried on under a proper system in this county. Deer also abound. On Friday night I went out with some friends, and the party succeeded in bringing down four fine deer. My enthusiastic friend Joe Bell Esq., upon killing one of these denizens of the forest turned such a lively double summersault that his pantaloons gave way. The only pair accessible belonged to a gentleman twice his size; these he borrowed, but he had to take a friend *in with him* to fill them, and the last I saw of them, the two were waddling off in one pair of breeches. I had the pleasure during my visit of attending a delightful party at Captain Ackerly's, formerly of this town. Oh, Mr. Editor having been a single man yourself, you can appreciate the ravages made on my heart by Currituck's fair daughters, for never shone the sun on lovelier faces than those of Miss L. G. and her companions. My friend Alexander Owens placed me under many obligations by his kindness, and other friends were lavish of that hospitality for which this historic old county is famous.

H. E. W.

A Virginia Earl.

An English paper having announced the "death of the last of the Stewarts," in the demise of Lady Louisa Stewart, who recently died at the advanced age of one hundred years, at Traquar House near Peebles, the Alexandria *Sentinel* denies that she was the last living descendant of the Royal house of Scotland. It says:

"We happen to know that a direct descendant, in fact the great grandson of John, sixth Earl of Traquar, is now in Virginia. Lady Christina Stewart, daughter of Earl John, married Judge Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, who was the last President of the Centennial Congress, succeeding John Hancock. She left several sons, only one of whom had issue. This was Dr. S S. Griffin, of Williamsburg, who died during the war. His only son living is Dr. James L. C. Griffin, now of Gloucester county, who is consequently, by direct descent, the heir of title and estates, as ninth Earl of Traquar, or rather, would be if he were not an alien. His right, however, notwithstanding the fact, will now be tested by the necessary proceedings. His heirship is so clear and so close, that it is not improbable that we may soon see a native Virginian a peer of the British realm."—*Norfolk Landmark:*

Learn All You Can.

Never omit an opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said that even in a stage coach, he always found somebody who would tell him something he did not know. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for purposes of knowledge. It is therefore, a mistake to be silent among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part will draw them out, and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment. Indeed, some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description respecting their particular pursuit. Hugh Miller, owes not a little of his fame to observations made when he was a journeyman stone-mason, and working in a quarry. Socrates well said that there was but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil, which is ignorance. Every grain of sand goes to make a heap. A gold-digger takes the smallest nuggets, and is not fool enough to throw them away, because he hopes to find a huge lump some time. So in acquiring knowledge, we should never avoid an opportunity, however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure spend it over a good book or instructive talking with the first you meet.

Here's another centenarian. She is colored, lives in Louisville, and is 110 years old; remembers all about the Revolution, and saw Washington, but strange to say, was not his servant. She is "lively as a cricket" and attributes her long life to double knee joints, which she claims to have.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts House excusing school children from participation in any religious exercises upon request of parent or guardian, but not excusing absence from school during such exercises, if the rules of the school require his presence.

The Higher Aim in Farming.

The higher aim of every intelligent tiller of the soil should be the improvement of the productiveness of his land until it reaches the point where maximum crops are produced at the least expense. Wise husbandry regards the farm simply as a machine for turning out crops. The machine is the matter of first importance. This is always to be kept in good running order, and its efficiency is to be increased by all economical methods. The man who farms upon this system will never sacrifice soil for a great crop. His aim is to have every crop found it. He aims in every working of the soil to increase its depth and to add to it more elements of fertility than he removes in the crops, and to make the crops not only pay for themselves but to pay for the improvement of the acres upon which they are grown. In carrying out this aim so as to realize these results, a man shows his skill as a cultivator. It is a comparatively easy thing for any one who has money to improve the soil so that it shall produce crops paying for labor of growing them and the interest of $200 or $300 an acre. Stable manure enough well plowed in will do this. But it is altogether another matter to make this improvement pay for itself. Yet it is a possible thing to do this, and there are farmers skillful enough to accomplish this result, and this we hold to be the true aim in the cultivation of the soil. The most judicious improvements—those which finally pay the largest profits—require several years to bring in their full returns. It is a matter of great importance that our farming population should only be settled, but that they should not feel settled, and plan all their operations upon the farm as if they expected to spend their days upon it.

How to Drain the Farm.

The New England Farmer very sensibly writes about one way of draining the farm which is, unfortunately, a too common practice. It says:

'We have in mind a neighbor who inherited a large and valuable farm, including an extensive tract of heavy timber land. The cleared land needed draining and the young man has been engaged upon it ever since it came into his possession, but instead of digging ditches he spends all his leisure hours at the village store, digging into the business affairs of his more industrious neighbors. When the tax collector gives him a call he sells off a few tons of hay instead of feeding it out, and so makes a beginning toward draining his land. Having acquired a taste for alcoholic drinks he occasionally makes a trip to the liquor store, and at the same time he drains the cup he continues the drain already begun on his farm at home. This kind of draining has already removed a large portion of the surplus capital left him by his ancestors.'

Turning wounded Union soldiers out of office to make room for ex-Confederates, may be fully up to the "true reform" promised by Democracy, but it will fall far short of the reform that will satisfy the country. It is bad enough to appoint ex-Confederate soldiers and leading rebels to office while tens of thousands of brave fellows can be found who served the nation in its hour of peril, and who stand in need of some employment that will yield them fair play for honest services, but it is far worse to turn out one-legged and one-armed heroes from positions conferred by a grateful country to make room for the former enemies of the Republic. If this is the policy of Democracy, the people will effectually squelch it when it presents itself at the ballot-box at next election.—*The Republic.*

The Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, Dr. J. D. Collis, has issued an appeal on behalf of the restoration of the Church of the Holy Trinity. He wants $50,000 to restore the fabric of Shakespeare's church as Shakespeare saw it, and $20,000 or $30,000 more to fit up the interior properly and in better fashion than at present. He has hopes that the Freemasons of England, India, Germany and America will undertake the former part of the task as soon as the Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, returns from India; the second part of the work he thinks might well be left to the public spirit of Stratford and Warwickshire.

Blunders of the Democracy—In 1864 the Democrats put a war candidate on a peace platform. In 1868 they put a hard-money nominee on a soft-money platform. In 1872 they put a high tariff man on a free-trade platform. They lost all the way through. May and December is equally "no go" in politics and love. This time we propose to put a hard-money nominee on a hard-money platform to carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, California and Oregon, which, with the southern vote, elects, and to come out of the struggle with a character not debauched, but with a policy equal to the requirements of the whole country.—*Courier-Journal.*

PILOTAGE. — A Washington letter says: The shipping interests of the East has long been contending against compulsory pilotage under State laws. The matter has been brought to Congress by a bill of Mr. Hale of Maine, which provides "that no owner, master, or consignee of any ship or vessel duly registered or rolled, shall by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot, not voluntarily employed, on entering or departing from any port or harbor, on entering, passing through, or leaving any channal, passage, or strait, within the waters of the United States."

Concerning the year 1876 there are several noteworthy points beside its great feature as the centennial year of American Independence. It is "leap year," which is said to invest ladies with the privilege of taking the initiative in making matrimonial proposals; it is the presidential election year, which is a matter of great moment to ambitious politicians and to their constituents as well; and it is a year containing fifty-three Sundays, which ought to give to it more than usual grace among the churches and Sunday schools. Each of the months of January, April, July, October, and December contains five Sundays.

"In Japan there was such a high sense of honor that if a person discovered that he slandered another he killed himself. Were that the custom in this country, the business of undertakers would be the principal mechanical industry, and such fleet horses as Red Cloud or Goldsmith Maid would be required to draw the hearses."

General Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, recommends as a necessity, the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The inconveniences of a division of the civil and military jurisdictions are set forth in strong terms in his report, and their effects upon the Indians afford a sufficient reason for the change he recommends.

IMITATE HIM.—There's only one way to get on in life, boys, by paying strict attention to business, and performing duties well. One of our well known rich men began life as an errand boy, and did his work accurate—his writing and arithmetic. After awhile he learned other duties, at each step his employer commended his accuracy and relied on him, because he was just right. It is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the constant lookout as though they were rogues or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure that his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his book-keeper's column, he might as well do the work himself as to employ another to do it in that way; and it is certain that an employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.

The Centennial of 1876.

This highly favored country is about to celebrate its hundredth birthday. Under its favored privileges, its citizens have been happy; worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences; pursuing their chosen avocations unmolested; growing rich and prosperous. Some have attained the most exalted positions from the smallest beginnings. This is particularly applicable to DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. Ten years ago they had but a limited local reputation, but in this time, aided by scientific research and conscientious business direction, they have attained such a celebrity that there is not a country on the globe where they are not known and used. Wherever disease prevails, especially, such as result from torpid liver, dyspepsia, costiveness, sick headache, fever and ague, they are eagerly sought for. 30-2t.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want, Use every hour to advantage, and study to make a leisure hour useful. Look over your books regularly, if a stroke of misfortune comes upon your business, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching preseverance, and you will be honored, but shrink and you will be despised.

"Unless you give me aid," said a beggar to a benevolent lady, "I am afraid I shall have to resort to something which I greatly dislike to do." The lady handed him a dollar, and compassionately asked, "What is it, poor man, that I have saved you from?" "Work," was the mournful answer.

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Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

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SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

Pasquotank County:—In the Superior Court

Mary Radford, Administratrix of James E. Radford, dec'd Pl'ff.

Against

Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford, Elizabeth Radford, Def'ts,

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford and Elizabeth Radford the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Monday in February, 1876, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, on that day, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court of Pasquotank County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the forgoing Summons be published in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., for six weeks, notifying them to appear before this Court on First Monday of February, 1876, and plead answer or demur, to the complaint or judgement pro confesso will be given against them, according to the prayer in the complaint.

The 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court Pasquotank County.
26—6t.

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Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops ....Price, $205.

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Representing first class Home and Foreign Companies—Fire, Life and Marine | with assets aggregating Fifty Million Dollars. Dwellings insured for one to five years—Cotton Gins for one to twelve months. All losses promptly adjusted and paid from this office. Parties desiring insurance, upon application to us, will be furnished necessary blanks for obtaining a policy without delay. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory for the following Companies; Penn of Phila.; Home of Columbus, O.; Amazon of Cincinnatti; Mobile Underwriters, of Mobile; and the Metropolitan Life, of N. Y., the most progressive and popular Life Insurance Company in the world.

Address, GORDON & TURNER,
General Insurance Agents
Box 509, Wilmington, N. C.,
23-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods a great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 B[illegible] .s,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, [illegible] ses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHRES.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1 600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

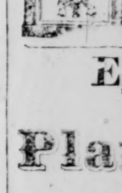
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish,

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLIND

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41-tf.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the north should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Rev. Mr. JORDAN still continues his ministrations at the Baptist Church. His sermons are practical and eloquent, and draw large and attentive congregations.

The office of GEO. D. POOL Esq Deputy Collector of Customs, at this port will be in the Carolinian building. W. F. POOL will also have his law office in the same building for the future.

Having been absent the past week this issue of our paper was prepared and made up by a friend. We returned just before going to press. In our next issue we shall refer to several matters of special interest. The outlook is encouraging. Let the true Republican of the District be of good cheer.

Christmas is now over, and we trust our hilarious friends will resume their business, and eschew excessive potations. It is one thing to be a Bacchanalian during the few brief holidays, and quite another, to be subjects of the wine God three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

If proper effort is made by our people we can now secure the railroad. We understand the arrangements between the Company and the Contractor, will soon be satisfactorily settled and if we do our duty, our ears may soon be saluted with the sound of the steam whistle, than which more delightful music could not fall upon them.

As an old colored woman came out of church last evening, in a particularly happy frame of mind, she was suddenly run into, and her perpendicular quite reversed, by a monstrous sized dog. The way the religion oozed out of that woman was wonderful. Smoothing out her rumpled skirts and gazing savagely at the cause of her discomfiture she exclaimed, "Go to——you black Debbil."

A friend has just shown us the first number of the "Tar River Beacon," edited by THOMAS B. GARNER Esq., formerly of the *Economist* and later of the *Albemarle Register* published at this place. The *Beacon* is a good sized paper, Democratic in politics, and presents a neat appearance. It is published in a rich and prosperous section—Greenville, Pitt County—and is a good medium for advertisements. We wish brother GARNER abundant success in his new field, and bespeak for his paper a liberal patronage.

We announced in a former issue that the question of the Deputy Collectorship of Customs of this place had been satisfactorily settled. Mr. GEO. W. COBB steps out and GEO. D. POOL Esq. goes in. This change would have been made several months ago, but, at the earnest request of the Collector of the District, action in the matter was suspended. At last the right thing has been done. Mr. POOL will make an acceptable and efficient officer and will use the influence of his position to promote union and harmony in the party.

Among the debators in the House of Representatives Mr. BLAINE has shown himself *facile princeps*. He has no equal and no second in that body. HILL, RANDALL, and COX, have successively been laid low by his trenchant blade. Though the Republicans are in the minority, they are so much above their opponents in ability, that the latter are at a constant disadvantage. With BLAINE and his compeers mercilessly keeping the cloven foot of Democracy in full view of the people, our friends may count with confidence on electing a Republican President in November.

A large and appreciative audience attended the performance given at Clark's Opera House on Friday evening, for the benefit of the poor. The young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably, and received frequent rounds of applause. In our opinion the Tableau scenes of "Blue Beard," and "The Sculptor's Dream," were very fine, while Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works brought vividly to our mind the portraiture of that princess of show women by the immortal DICKENS. The singing was exceptionally good, and the audience testified their appreciation of it by frequent *encores*. We understand the entertainment was projected and managed by Misses ALICE A. GRANDY, and ALLIE UNDERWOOD and Mr. JOHN G GREENLEAF. Failure could not be written of any undertaking by them.

We feel it to be our duty to utter a note of warning to the young men. This is Leap Year, and no doubt they will be besieged by importunate maidens, bewitching emissaries of Hymen, more seductive than the sirens of fable, ready to lay hearts and fortunes at their feet. But we beg of them not to be deceived. Matrimony is a serious business, and it will not do to be inveigled into it without due deliberation. We advise our friends to be as frigid as the North Pole until they have had ample time to investigate the qualities of their fair suitors. With a whole year given in which to make a selection, and no end of proposals in prospect, they can well afford to emulate the example set by the ladies, and not yield too readily. The sceptre has departed temporarily from femininity, and masculine hands should wield it with dignity, decision, and a proper regard for their own interests. We say, beware! Sirens are knocking at your hearts, and the cry is more terrible than "Hannibal is at the gates."

The Republican party is founded upon immutable principles. They will never die. Men may change, but principles never. And as Republicans are true to their faith the cause must go forward and triumph. Let no one in our ranks falter. Let none be discouraged: Only three things are needed in the crisis before us, the first is, *back bone*; the second is BACK BONE; the third is BACK BONE. With these the First District can be redeemed. With them our party will not only be respected and appreciated but will be felt as a positive force in the District and the State.

Local Briefs:

The "Sociable" will be held this evening at Capt. W. A. HARNEY's. Let there be a good attendance.—Corn continues low, now selling at 50c per bushel.—Court in Camden next week.—The Revival being carried on at the Baptist Church at this place is meeting with much success.—The children of the M. E. Singing School meet at the Church every Sabbath evening at 3 o'clock to sing. Go and hear them.—The house occupied by Capt. BALLANCE on Lawrence Street, took fire yesterday but was discovered in time to save the building. But little damage done.

Local Port-Folio.

Easy to fall into but hard to get out of—debt. The top of a bald man's head is like the North pole—because it is a great bear (bare) place. Bashfulness is like silver plated spoons—because when the silver wears off it shows the brass. A thing never lost but often found—a verdict. A wall of brass—a fop's face. Among the things that were—the old year.

Business Locals.

Inspect Fowler's coffee & sugar.

Those Hams at Fowler's are splendid—large—fresh—sugar cured—only 15c.

Go to Fowler's for your calico and cottons.

Our Premiums.—Inducements for New Subscribers.

The present subscription list of this News paper has been attained and maintained without any outside personal effort on our part. We have never spent a day in canvassing. But believing that the NORTH CAROLINIAN is calculated to do good in the District as an educator in industrial and political progress and that the larger its circulation the greater will be its power in these fields of labor and effort, we are willing to offer inducement that will make it an object for any one to canvass for us—the compensation being in proportion to the number of subscribers obtained. We have, therefore, effected satisfactory arrangements by which we are enabled to offer valuable and standard articles as premiums for new subscriptions. See particulars in our advertising column headed "Premiums." No such offer has ever before been made in this section.—Go to work at once.

Neighboring Counties.

—GEO. BOND, of Lewiston, Bertie county, was accidentally wounded by SULLIVAN HARREL some days ago. The wound proves but slight.

—J. W. HALSTEAD of Camden was thrown from his buggy last week and badly hurt. Glad to learn that he is recovering.

—The fishermen of Roanoke Island are preparing for an active campaign. The prospects are encouraging.

—The Quarterly Meeting (Methodist) of Bertie circuit was held on the 7th and 8th, at Coleraine. The attendance was large.

—L. N. SIMMONS, of Coin Jock, Currituck county, was in the city this week. He reports progress. Call again.

Mr. Lincoln used to tell in his inimitable way a story of a Winchester converted Confederate, who was so overjoyed at receiving his pardon that he exclaimed: "Thank you, Mr. President, thank you! Now I'm pardoned, I s'pose I'm as good a Union man as any of you—emphatically one of you again. But didn't Stonewall Jackson give *us* hell in the valley?"

A beaver caught. Roanoke *News*: A gentleman from Canada, who has been trapping along the Roanoke river below Halifax for several months, caught a beaver one night last week, up on the Caledonia plantation, that weighed forty five pounds. The fur of this animal, which was very fine, is said to be worth from ten to twenty dollars.

A Down Easter, while traveling through the West, happened on one of its representative tavern keepers, of whom he asked what could be furnished for dinner. "Anything from a snipe to an elephant," was the reply, "I will take a piece of elephant, said Down Easter. "You will have to take a whole one," was the rejoinder; "we never cut them."

This is the kind of weather when a man sees his wife coming into the room with a scuttle of coal, and, after she has poured every bit of it into the top of the tall stove, says: "Darn it, Hanner, you ought to 'ave asked me to do that. But it's too late now."

The Detroit *Free Press*, alluding to our jokes on the "Centennial Wash Board," says. "Hang up such puns along with the shirts." Thanks for the suggestion. Is that the way you make your your own so, dry?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

An Americanized citizen was called on as a witness in a case before one of the justices lately, and when the oath was administered he raised both hands and said: "I shall spoke nodddings what ain't drew, if ever I hope to die so quick as a minute!"

General Shermam does not appear to be much annoyed by his critics. The other day his wife was complaining of their attacks, when the General quietly observed: "Never mind my dear, it won't always be fly time."

A man addicted to snoring remarked to his bed-fellow in the morning that he slept "like a top." "I know it," said the other—"like a humming top."

What Day of the Week it Was.—The Boston *Advertiser* gives a rule which will hold good for all dates in the present century since 1752, as well as those in the present year: In order to find out the day of the week upon which any event fell one hundred years ago, count forward two days from the day of the week upon which the centennial anniversary falls. For instance, the Fourth of July, 1876, will fall on *Tuesday*; the Fourth of July, 1776, was *Thursday*. The centennial aniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated *Thursday*, June 17, 1875. The battle was fought *Saturday*, June 17, 1775. This rule must not be used for dates in the Eighteenth century earlier than 1752, because that was the year when the change from "old style" took effect in England and her colonies.

Scene at a Brooklyn wedding breakfast. Company all seated about the table. A pause in the general conversation. Happy husband, to his wife's seven-year-old sister at the other end of the room: "Well, Julie, you have a new brother now." Julie: "Yes, but mother said to papa the other day that she was afraid you would never amount to much, but that it seemed to be Sarah's last chance." Intense silence for a moment, followed by a rapid play of knives and forks.

A young gentlemen got nearly out of a fine scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two young ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned up to it, but said that their united ages only made twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven, so laughed off her pout. He did not explain that one was nineteen and the two years of age. Wasn't it awful?

It is reported to us that a cane, formerly the property of General George Washington, and over one hundred years old, is now on exhibition at the Exchange saloon, on Bank street. It is to be presented to the State of Virginia, and will be sent to the Centennial Exposition.—*Index Appeal.*

MARRIAGES.

MARKHAM—MARKHAM.—At the residence of Thomas Markham in Salem Township Pasquotank County, December 14th, 1875 by S. J. Halstead Esq., Mr. CHARLES MARKHAM to Miss PATTIE MARKHAM; both of this county.

MITCHELL—HERRING.—At the residence of the bride's father in Nixonton Township Pasquotank County, December 23d, 1875, S. J. Halstead Esq., ROWAN MITCHELL to LIZZIE HERRING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

SCROFULA

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who have been long and painful sufferers

CANKER

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker

MERCURIAL DISEASES

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases

PAIN IN THE BONES

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause

SALT RHEUM

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-head &c will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE

ERYSIPELAS

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE

Reason should teach us that a rough blotchy skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

TUMORS ULCERS OR OLD SORES

Are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and the complaint will disappear

CATARRH

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

CONSTIPATION

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs enabling them to perform their several functions

PILES

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers

DYSPEPSIA

If VEGETINE is taken regularly according to directions a speedy cure will follow

FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters creating a fictitious appetite but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action

FEMALE WEAKNESS

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, act upon the secretive organs and allays inflamation.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it as debility denotes deficiency of the blood and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, Is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St, New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

Vegetine to be had at

Dr. BUTT'S

Queen's Delight, one of the very best blood purifier known; Cod Liver Oils, Peck's, Moller's, Burnett's, Wilson's, &c.; Bull's & Ayer's Sarsaparillas, Rosadalis; Simmon's Liver Invigorator in powder and liquid; Plantation, Hostetter's, Orange Grove, Baker's Hoofland, German and Star Bitters; Sea Weed Tonic; Ayer's Hair Vigor; Allen's Hair Restorer; Hall's Sicilian Hair Renovator; Lyon's Katharion; Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ague Cure; Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Compound; Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; Allen's Lung Balsam; Sanford's Liver Regulator; Pratt's Killer of Bed Bugs; Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu; Balsam Wild Cherry; Norris' Tonic; Sozodont; Hampton's Vegetable Tincture; Old Nick's Cholera Medicine; Jaynes' Alterative, Expectorant, Tonic Vermifuge, Pills, Liniment and Carminitive; Bachelor's and Richmond Hair Dye; India Cologogue; Tarrant's Seltzer Apparent; Gargling Oil; Radway's Ready Relief; Houseman's Cough Drops; French Dressing for Shoes Mustang Liniment; Perry Davis' Pain Killer; Mother Noble's Syrup; Piso's Cure for Consumption; Debing's Pile Remedy; Magnolia Balm; Foutz, Robert's and Fickard's Herse Powder; Old Nick's Magic Liniment; Sewing Machine Oil; Erasive for cleaning cloths; Fahnstock's, McLane's, India and Louic Vermifuge; Holloway's and Greensfelder's Worm Confections; Ayer's, Schenk's Mandrake, McLane's, Sholls, Wright's, Cephalic, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Lee's and Shallenberger,s Pills; Mitchel's Eye Salve; Pancreatic Emulseon; Forrest's Juniper Tar; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Sulphate Quinine; Sulphate Chinchonia; Sulphate Chinchouidia; Cincho; Quinine and Sweet Quinine; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Haughton's Pepsin; Sapolia; Coxes Geletine; Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine Apple and Bitter Almond; Mount Eagle Tripoli for cleaning silver ware, brass, &c.; Gray's, McAllister's, Carbolic and Griswold's Salves; Dalby's Pain Extractor; Starr Paper, Congress Water; Harlem Oil; Liquid and Solid Opodeldoc; Tarrant's Cubebs and Copabia Compound; Dye Colors of various shades; Composition; Husbands and Calcine Magnesia; Eureka Toothache Remedy; Old Nick's Toothache Cure; Sages Catarrah Remedy; Thompson's Eye Water; Wheaton's Itch Ointment; McMuns Elixir Opium; Payson's Indelible Ink; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Chlorate of Potash Troches; Pocket Knives; Scissors; Shears; Razors and Straps; Spectacles; Colognes and Extracts for the Hankerchiefs; Chest Protectors; Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Shaving and Clothes Brushes; Fine Tooth and Dressing Combs; Black and White Pomatum; Toilet Powder; Paper and Envelopes; Large lot of Account Books; Segars; White Lead and Zinc; Varnishes of various grades; Black Paint; Linseed Oil raw and doubled boiled; Lard, Lubricating and Fish Oils; Chrome, Green and yellow, and all other grades of paints; Window Glass of all sizes; Lamps and Chimneys; Kerosene 150 degrees Fire Test; Spirits Turpentine; Coal Tar.

All the above articles can be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S, DRUG STORE, 75 Cor. of Road and Fearing Street.

DEVOE'S
brilliant
OIL,
SAFEST AND BEST.
DEVOE'S
brilliant
OIL,
The Finest Illuminator in the World.
The Devoe Mauufac'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 80 Bever St.,
NEW YORK.
20-6 months.

National Hotel,
Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
A NEW HOUSE
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.
BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.
Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop'

AN AGENT is wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and Magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency an exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Seventeen First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from Eight new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York. 27—6m.

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Every yearly subscriber is entitled to a beautiful Premium Chromo with each publication. The originals were designed and painted expressly for our use, and the Chromos are painted in oil, exactly reproducing, in every detail, the original masterpieces of art.

Description of Chromos, Publication and Gifts, with sample papers, sent on receipt of stamps for return postage.

AGENTS WANTED.
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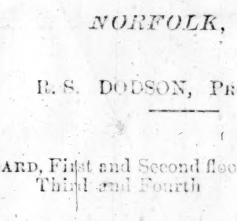

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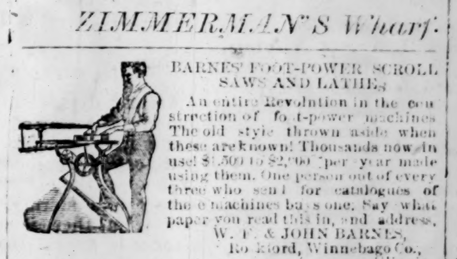

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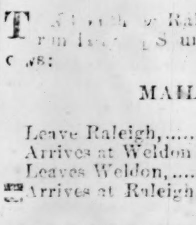

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Arrives at Weldon......................3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.........................9,50 A. M.
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Leave Raleigh,..........................5,15 A. M
Arrives at Weldon,.....................5.15 P. M
Leaves Weldon,.........................2.20 A. M
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Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via, Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of
GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine election of
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He may at all times be found either in his store prepared to consult customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjusting, willing and happy to repair anything in his line of business.
GEO. W. BELL.

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J. M. MATHEWS,
WATCHMAKER
near Brother's Livery stable

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Banking Barns.

While it is not a good plan to make the stable too warm in winter, says an old farmer, it is a most excellent arrangement to have the ventilation under control of the owner. I believe in tight barns and in banking up such as are built upon corner blocks or stones, so as to prevent a free sweep of wind beneath the floor. It will be found with an animal as with a person, that a current of air striking the body from an open place in a floor will chill quicker than if coming from the side. A person may be moving about in the outdoor pursuits all day and not take cold, while in an hour spent in the house where small currents of air strike the person, a severe cold will be contracted. Now the difference comes, not from a difference in the temperature, but in the difference of manner in which the wind comes upon the body. So, when studying to protect ourselves from bodily injuries, we may apply the lesson to the protection of domestic animals, to a certain degree, with as certain good results. There are two cheap methods of inclosing the part of a barn beneath the sills that will prove sufficient protection to the animals in winter; one is to bank up and the other is to set studding between the sills and bed pieces, which may be laid down, and then clap-board up the sides, or board up plain and batten the cracks. The last plan is, in my opinion, better than banking, as it does not create the liability to rot the sills that the former possesses, unless a good deal of care is exercised in banking. Every farmer knows best his own ability to do, but as a means of both economy and humanity, I advise every one who has not already made his stable barn secure to do so before winter sets in.

To Make Buckwheat Cakes.

First Recipe.—One quart of buckwheat flour, a small teacupful of Indian meal, one and a half teaspoonfuls salt, four tablespoonfuls good lively yeast; mix with milk and tepid water enough to make it the consistency of muffin batter; then beat well for fifteen minutes, and set in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning the batter may be sour; if so dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a little warm water and stir in; if the cakes are not sweet add more saleratus; do not beat the batter; add a tablespoonful of molasses to brown the cakes—the milk does not always brown them sufficiently. Bake on a well-heated griddle that is perfectly clean; a soapstone griddle needs no greasing; an iron griddle should be greased with a piece of rind of ham or fat salt pork on a fork. Butter and silver-drips syrup are best to eat with buckwheat cakes; maple syrup is also good.

Second.—Take one cupful of flour, two of buckwheat flour, and one of yeast; one tablespoonful of sugar, and salt according to taste. Mix with enough water to make a stiff batter, and set to rise over night. In the morning add water in sufficient quantity to make the batter run when poured on the griddle.

Third.—Let the buckwheat be of the hulled sort and fresh. Put into a two-quart pitcher one and a half pints of tepid water; add four tablespoonfuls of baker's or as much "compressed" yeast as will make one loaf of bread—other kinds in proportion—with a little salt. Then stir in buckwheat enough to make a thick batter; cover the pitcher and set away to rise over night, after beating thoroughly. In the morning add three tablespoonfuls of molasses, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in about three tablespoonfuls of milk. Beat all well together, and pour the cakes from the pitcher upon a well-heated griddle.

Domestic Recipes.

Plain Batter Pudding.—One small baker's loaf, from which cut off the crust, and pour over the rest of the loaf one quart of boiling milk, which should be new: let it get perfectly cold; then beat it to a pulp, and stir in a small teacupful of flour, keeping the latter free of lumps; beat well in four eggs; and just as it goes in, one yeast powder should be stirred in. The eggs can be dropped in from the shell, beating all together, or the whites and yolks whisked separately and then added. Serve the pudding with hot sauce.

Mountain Gingerbread.—Beat until creamed and perfectly light half a pound of butter and a quarter of a pound of sugar. Add to this one teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves, and allspice mixed, and about one-fourth of the flour, which is a quarter of a pound altogether. Whisk six eggs very light, and stir in by degrees. Mix together half a gill of new milk and three gills of molasses, and stir in slowly. Add gradually the rest of the flour, and beat all well but lightly together. Add one tablespoonful of saleratus prepared as in the following recipe, and one pound of raisins, seeded and chopped. Bake in square or round tins, in a moderate oven.

Saleratus for Cake.—Put into a pint bottle a quarter of a pound of saleratus, and fill up with cold water; shake it well; and after remaining sufficient time to settle, it will be fit for use. If well corked, it will keep a long time; and when more than half is used, the bottle may be filled up with water.

Scab in Sheep.

Youatt gives this as a cure: Take common mercurial ointment; for bad cases rub it down with three times its weight of lard. Rub a little of this ointment into the head of the sheep; part the wool so as to expose the skin in a line from the head to the tail, and then apply a little of the ointment with the finger the whole way. Make a similar furrow and application, on each side, four inches from the first, and so on over the whole body. The quantity of ointment (after being compounded with the lard) should not exceed two ounces; and considerably less will generally cure, but if the sheep should continue to rub itself a lighter application of the same should be made in ten days. Randall thinks this would be best if, as claimed, effectual. Take of lard or palm oil two pounds, oil of tar one-half pound, sulphur one pound. Gradually mix the last two, then rub down the compound with the first. Apply in the same way. Others prefer the following: Take corrosive sublimate, one-half pound; white hellebore, powdered, three-fourths pound; whale or other oil, six gallons; rosin, two pounds; tallow, two pounds. The first two to be mixed with a little of the oil, and, the rest being melted together, the whole to be gradually mixed. This is a powerful preparation, and must not be applied too freely. Preparations of carbolic acid have been introduced as remedies, which are doubtless superior to any of the above.

Hoof Rot in Sheep.

This disease has long been known among flocks inhabiting low, marshy regions of country, but it often spreads by inoculation among those inhabiting high and dry lands, if they tread over land formerly occupied by diseased animals. To prevent this disease, keep the animals upon dry lands, and avoid herding at night on a damp, spongy soil. In winter see that the yards are well littered with coarse hay, straw, or other materials which will prevent injury to the feet through excessive cold or moisture. A severe bruise or even a slight laceration of the flesh of the foot, if not attended to, may eventually develop this very troublesome disease.

Took the Town.

If there is a place in the world where we should not go in search of excitement it is a French provincial town; yet the venerable collegiate city of Douai was made as lively as a place need be, by the presence of a mad bull. Escaping from the durance vile of a railroad journey he went to toy and play with the good people of Douai. He "threw off" by tossing a mayor's wife over a garden wall, and then spreading consternation through the whole town, emulating the conduct of that legendary bull which had "all the leading citizens of the town in the air at a time, some going up and others coming down." At length he was brought to a standstill by several volleys of bullets, and a valiant *sapear pompier* finished him, as he sat up on his haunches, by a shot through the head.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

A Few of the Notable Events in the History of the United States and the Dates of their Occurrence—An Interesting Table.

JANUARY.

2—1777, Cornwallis' attack on Trenton.
3—1777, Battle at Princeton, N. J.
6—1844, First telegraph between Baltimore and Washington.
8—1815, Defeat of British at New Orleans.
9—1788, Massachusetts ratified United States constitution.
10—1845, Annexation of Texas.
14—1777, Vermont declaration of independence.
17—1781, Defeat of the British at Cowpens.
18—1781, Soldiers of the United States line revolt.
20—1783, American independence acknowledged by France.
24—1779, La Fayette returned to France.
25—1790, New Hampshire ratified constitutional amendments.
26—1837, Michigan admitted into the Union.
28—1861, Kansas admitted into the Union.

FEBRUARY.

2—1848, Treaty of peace with Mexico.
5—1733, Savannah settled by Oglethorpe.
6—1778, Alliance formed with France.
11—1811, Territory of Louisiana organized.
13—1862, Treasury Bank-Note bill passed Congress.
14—1859, Oregon admitted into the Union.
15—1738, New Jersey separated from New York.
17—1815, the war of 1812 ended.
22—1732, George Washington born.
23—1848, John Quincy Adams died.
24—1847, Mexicans defeated by General Taylor,
26—1624, Bergen, New Jersey, settled by the Dutch.
29—1836, Indians sent west of the Mississippi.

MARCH.

1—1867, Nebraska admitted into the Union.
2—1776, Siege of Boston commenced.
3—1845, Florida admitted into the Union.
4—1789, New constitution of the United States took effect.
5—1770, "Boston massacre."
10—1847, Gen. Scott landed troops in Mexico.
11—1789, Incorporation of the city of Philadelphia.
13—1692, Penn loses his title to Pennsylvania lands.
17—1776, British evacuated Boston.
20—1854, Commodore Perry made treaty with Japan.
21—1864, Nevada admitted into the Union.
23—1847, Battle at Buena Vista, Mexico.
25—1774, Obnoxious Boston port bill passed.
26—1847, Castle San Juan de Ulua surrendered.
27—1814, Encounter with Creek Indians.
29—1849, Vera Cruz occupied.

APRIL.

4—1512, Florida discovered.
5—1841, President Harrison died.
8—1812, Louisiana admitted into the Union.
14—1865, President Lincoln assassinated.
17—1609, Hudson landed at Manhattan Island.
18—1847, Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico.
19—1775, Battles at Lexington and Concord.
24—1704, First newspaper in America published.
25—1777, LaFayette arrived at Charleston, S. C.
30—1789, George Washington inaugurated.

MAY.

1—1775, Boston besieged by American army.
4—1863, Japan paid $400,000 indemnity.
7—1869, Union Pacific railroad completed.
8—1846, Gen. Taylor defeated Gen. Arista.
9—1777, Continental Congress met in Philadelphia.
10—1876, Centennial exhibition opens.
11—1846, War declared against Mexico.
12—1780, Charleston surrendered to the British.
13—1783, Society of the Cincinnati founded.
14—1779, Norfolk plundered by the British.
15—1836, Arkansas admitted into the Union.
17—1607, Jamestown, Va., settled.
19—1775, Act of Union between States.
20—1506, Christopher Columbus died.
23—1788, Constitution ratified by all the States.
27—1847, Puebla, Mexico, surrendered.
29—1848, Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
30—1498, Columbus began his third voyage.

JUNE.

1—1868, James Buchanan died.
6—1779, Patrick Henry, of Virginia, died.
8—1845, Andrew Jackson died.
9—1778, French fleet under D'Estaing arrived.
14—1777, National flag adopted by Congress.
15—1849, James K. Polk died.
16—1790, District of Columbia established.
17—1775, Battle of Bunker Hill.
18—1812, War declared against Great Britain.
20—1798, Fitch (inventor of steam navigation) died.
23—1865, All United States ports declared open.
28—1836, James Madison died.
29—1852, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, died.
30—1815, Treaty with Algiers signed.

JULY.

2—1775, Washington took command of army.
4—1776, Declaration of independence.
7—1844, Native American riots in Philadelphia.
8—1778, Massacre at Wyoming valley.
9—1850, President Zachary Taylor died.
10—1850, Great conflagration in Philadelphia.
13—1874, Flood at Middlefied, Mass.
14—1873, Great fire in Chicago.
17—1812, Indian massacre at Fort Mackinaw.
18—1778, Evacuation of Philadelphia by British.
19—1786, First steamer on Delaware river.
23—1793, Roger Sherman died.
24—1862, Martin Van Buren died.
25—1814, Battle of Lundy's Lane.
26—1863, John J. Crittenden died.
27—1789, State department established.
28—1876, Atlantic cable successfully laid.
29—1719, William Penn died at London.

AUGUST.

3—1492, Columbus started on his first voyage.
7—1789, War department established.
10—1821, Missouri admitted into the Union.
12—1684, William Penn returned to England.
13—1620, First cargo of Africans landed in Virginia.
14—1813, Indian massacre at Fort Mimms.
15—1824, La Fayette visited the United States.
16—1777, Burgoyne defeated at Bennington.
19—1780, De Kalb killed at Camden, South Carolina.
24—1814, British entered Washington, D. C.
27—1776, British occupied New York city.

SEPTEMBER.

1—1635, First grand jury met in America.
2—1789, Treasury department established.
3—1783, Treaty of American Independence signed.
4—1735, John Wesley visited Georgia.
7—1781, Burning of New London by British.
8—1781, Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.
9—1850, Territory of Utah organized.
10—1813, British fleet surrender at Lake Erie.
11—1777, Battle of Brandywine.
12—1814, The British landed at North Point.
13—1814, British defeated at Fort McHenry.
14—1847, Gen. Scott entered city of Mexico.
16—1787, Constitution presented to Congress.
18—1793, President Washington laid corner stone of the Capitol.
22—1789, Post-office department established.
23—1701, Charter granted by Penn to Philadelphia.
24—1781, Allied troops besieged Yorktown, Va.
25—1493, Columbus again sailed for America.
27—1862, Writ of habeas corpus suspended.
28—1813, Detroit invested by the British.
30—1851, Girard buried at Girard College.

OCTOBER.

1—1862, Internal Revenue act went into effect.
2—1780, Major John Andre hung as a spy.
4—1774, Battle at Germantown, Pa.
5—1813, The British routed on Thames river.
7—1776, Defeat of the British at Stillwater.
8—1870, Franklin Pierce died.
9—1839, Banks suspended specie payment.
10—1860, Prince of Wales visited the United States.
11—1492, Bahama islands discovered.
13—1870, General Robert E. Lee died.
16—1859, John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry.
17—1777, Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.
19—1781, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.
21—1777, Battle at Red Bank, N. J.
22—1820, Florida ceded to United States by Spain.
23—1863, Mexican ports blockaded.
24—1852, Daniel Webster died.
25—1812, Decatur captured the "Macelonian."
26—1683, Roger Williams died.
27—1492, Island of Cuba discovered.
28—1776, Battle of White Plains, N. Y.
30—1735, John Adams born.
31—1861, General Scott resigned his commission.

NOVEMBER.

3—1783, American army disbanded.
4—1869, George Peabody died.
4—1811, Indians defeated by General Harrison at Tippecanoe.
7—1861, Mason and Slidell captured at sea.
8—1865, Tunis embassy visited the United States.
9—1872, Great fire at Boston, Mass.
10—1876, Centennial exhibition closes.
11—1775, Arnold invaded Canada.
14—1832, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, died.
15—1777, Mud Fort, Red Bank, evacuated.
16—1776, Capture of Fort Washington, N. Y.
17—1800, Removal of Capital to Washington.
20—1776, Fort Lee occupied by the British.
23—1863, Chief Justice Marshall died.
25—1783, Evacuation of New York by British.
28—1776, Washington crossed the Delaware.
29—1872, Horace Greeley died.

DECEMBER.

1—1700, William Penn arrived in Philadelphia.
2—1859, John Brown executed.
3—1818, Illinois admitted into the Union.
4—1783, Washington took final leave of army.
6—1773, Tea destroyed in Boston harbor.
8—1873, Professor Agassiz died.
9—1807, American ports closed to the British.
11—1816, Indiana admitted into the Union.
13—1796, General Anthony Wayne died.
14—1799, George Washington died.
15—1814, The "Hartford Convention" met.
19—1813, Fort Niagara (N. Y.) captured.
20—1620, Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, Mass.
23—1783, Washington resigned command.
24—1851, Louis Kossuth visited America.
25—1814, Treaty of Ghent.
26—1776, Hessians defeated at Trenton, N. J.
28—1846, Iowa admitted into the Union.
30—1835, Soldiers massacred by Indians in Florida.
31—1835, Florida Indians subdued.

Gifts which Cost Nothing.

An exchange, in hinting what can be done in the way of kindness, says: A young man begins to tread the downwar path, comes home at night flushed and unsteady; the older brothers watch him keenly and sternly, the sisters cry in secret, but there is an unaccountable repugnance to interfering with him, unless in the way of lecturing. Perhaps if some effort were made to brighten the evenings at home, if his sister coaxed him out with her, the brothers took him into their confidence, if each gave a little quick, tender care and tact to guard him, the terrible end might never have come.

In how many households too has a certain chill and reserve fallen upon the intercourse of husband and wife which saddens not only their own lives but irreparably the years which should be happiest for their children. It arises from difference of employment and taste rather than lack of affection, and would disappear if either made any effort to follow or sympathize with the other. In how many more households will you find one member set apart from the others—uncared for, treated with a cool kindly indifference; it may be the deaf old man, the unmarried aunt, the mother-in-law, who keenly feels every newspaper gibe at her expense, but who has no other home than this in which she is so unwelcome; or it may be Bridget in the kitchen, who is human after all, and not a machine. In a word, there are few of us who, when we look round our own hearth, cannot find somewhere a sore need of gifts which we have long stubbornly withheld, gifts which cost no money, but are priceless.

The Georgia Swamp.

The expedition which is exploring the vast and hitherto almost unknown Okefenokee swamp, in Georgia, has discovered that there are no extensive lakes on the east side of the swamp, as has hitherto been believed. The supposed lakes are in fact prairies covered with swamp grass, and forming in the rainy season wide sheets of water. Among these swamp prairies are elevations resembling islands in a sea, and covered with a growth of trees. The soil of the islands is very rich. There are only two small lakes in the prairies, though open spaces are to be found, varying from twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter, frequently very deep, and always covered with a growth of water lilies. They partly spent sometime in tracing the stream known as Double Branches, which is about fifty feet wide, and has a sluggish current. The stream enters the swamp at its northern extremity, and continues its course about midway, and is evidently the channel for the waters of Alligator and Gum Swamp creeks and other streams that ran into the great morass. It is believed that the Double Branches is a tributary of the Suwanee.

THE TRUE THEORY OF SUICIDES.

People Who Are Most Apt to Take Their Own Lives.

Suicides are increasingly frequent, says an exchange, and the phenomena which precede and attend them are strange and contradictory. What may be called business suicides, those which are impelled by chagrin and despair at the sudden loss of all the work of a lifetime in accumulating wealth or competence, happen uniformly to men of personal honor who have unwisely and illegically come to test their own character, their self-respect and their right to place and dignity in the community, upon the irrefragibility of their commercial signature, and the longer such a man has lived in such unshaken credit, the more cautiously he has avoided reckless investment or hazardous speculation, the deeper will be his disappointment when, by the acts of others, or error of his own, the ambition of a life is broken. And our impression is, derived from the too numerous cases of this class of suicides which crowd upon our memory, that they are committed usually in the early morning hours, rarely in the daytime, and almost never in the evening or on retiring to bed at night.

Let any man—and who has not so suffered—recall his own experience when harassed with care. He goes home at evening, rests, reads, talks and occupies his mind, his chief desire being the forgetfulness of sleep. But early in the morning watch he awakes, his nervous energies at the lowest ebb, his evils all magnified in the silence and darkness, the difficulties of the coming day seeming beyond the power of man to meet, and he does not know, perhaps, that it is a physiological fact that at no hour of the day is the human mind so unfit to plan, so untrustworthy, so prone to despair, as it is after sleep and in the hours between two in the morning and daylight. This is not disease—it is physiological, a normal depression of the system, which sunlight and a dash of cold water over the head and face will certainly cure. And the calmer and the more self-assured the previous life has been, the profounder is the gloom of the morning watch when trouble comes. His cares are cumulative. The whole day's trials seem one single task, all rushing upon him in a grievous bulk, to be taken up and disposed of by one. The anxiety rises to passion, passion to a surrender of all self-control and suicide ushers in the day.

Possibly if this fact in physiology were better known, if a man, in whatever stress of sorrow, were well informed that the early morning hours are those in which his judgment is really nothing better than a remorse and that his imagination is the master of his mind, there would be fewer of this class of suicides. That it is a fact let the universal experience of night travel answer, when as the night wanes and the chill of the morning draws along, there will not be found in a whole train load of passengers one cheerful face or contented voice. All are alike miserable and all regain their smiles as day comes fairly on.

For such suicides there can be only a feeling of profound pity and sympathy. They do not occur to men of mean minds. A failure in business, which must involve widespread disaster to helpless and innocent persons, is to some men a mere unlucky incident, to be closed out by some arrangement with the creditors, and then life will begin anew. Such is the history of most speculative failures. In cases where crime is added to reckless business management and robbery of trusts, the party failing is not especially in trouble. He lays his hands upon what he can get and resorts to that modified form of suicide which men call exile. In the long run it is a bad suicide, in the separation it effects from all the associations of home, honor and native land, and in the brutalizing effect exile, under such circumstances, produces upon the mind and morals.

Probably no class of men commit suicide from such trivial causes or with so little of genuine mental disturbances as those who have reasoned themselves into the belief of a nothingless hereafter, and some races of men are peculiar in that respect. They do not ask God to be their judge, for they assume that even if there be any hereafter, it will be only in a return of their elements, mental and corporeal, to the source from whence they came, a reblending of them with the ether of creation, in which all individuality is lost. This is the faith—or the no faith—of many thousands among us. They look upon suicide as an effectual resource from trouble whenever they are tired of life, and they tire very easily at times.

The old English law made *felo de se* a felony, as the word *felo* implies, its derivation being from the dog Latin of the law, invented by English jurists. It means a felony against one's self, and was punished in England not only like othes felonies, by forfeiture of goods and chattels, but by ignominious burial. Even now the latter infliction remains, in so much that though suicides may be buried in consecrated ground, it must be done at night and without religious ceremony. This also has fallen into disuse as a general thing. In the United States in none of them, we think, has any such cruel penalty been laid upon the act of self-destruction, and the only legal penalty connected with it is that if one aids another in committing suicide he becomes himself the principal in the charge of murder. We have not alluded to by far the larger number of acts of *felo de se*—those which are the result of intemperance, and of which they are the natural culmination. In them there is no mystery. A life wasted, a black horror hanging over the reluctant sober hours, a shattered nervous system, and a brain gone to utter ruin bring them within the class of wilful insanity or of hopeless non-resistance to an unmitigable destiny.

Interesting Experiments.

Professor Dana, of western New York, has tried an experiment by planting potatoes and comparing the yields with various manures. He says: The soil is a gravelly loam, and has, I presume, never received a load of manure, while every year the elements of fertility, particularly the phosphates, have been withdrawn in the shape of beef, butter, cheese and grain. The soil was of uniform quality, and, as shown by the bean crop of last year, in a uniform condition of unproductiveness. At planting time it was in a fine condition of tilth. Through the field I took a strip wide enough for thirty-six rows, for experiment. Twelve rows I planted without fertilizers, on twelve rows I put a small handful of ashes in each hill, and twelve rows I manured in the hill with superphosphate, at the rate of two hundred pounds per acre. The unmanured portion yielded at the rate of 63¼ bushels per acre; that treated with ashes, 77 bushels; that with superphosphate, 147 1-6 bushels. Ashes increased the yield 12¾ bushels; superphosphate 82 2-3 bushels. The cost of the superphosphate was $5; the value of the surplus crop, at market price, $41⅓; net gain, $36⅓. I suppose the benefit to the next year's crop will pay the labor of applying the fertilizer and the handling the increase of crop. I think this experiment shows that superphosphate may be profitably used.

A Bad Fall.

Ezra Stiles Goodwin, who has been arrested and imprisoned in Boston for attempting to blackmail a furniture dealer to the tune of $42,000, is connected by blood and marriage with some of the oldest families of Massachusetts, his mother being a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in Plymouth, while his paternal ancestor is immortalized in "Yankee Doodle" in the well-remembered verse:

> Father and I went down to camp
> Along with Cap'n Gooding;
> There we saw the boys and girls
> As thick as hasty pudding

Goodwin was attached to the United States navy during the rebellion, and has certificates lauding his bravery from Admiral Farragut and other distinguished officers. He was formerly a detective on the Erie railroad.

THE PENITENT'S LIGHTHOUSE.

A Legend from the French.

Before they had built the two lighthouses on the coast of France, which shine at night like two stars between Oleron and Re, you might have seen, on the top of the Roche du Bouc, a post strengthened with iron clamps, and surmounted by an enormous lantern. Every evening the coastguard lighted it, and the boats that came up to the rock turned away when they perceived the light. Worthy Rebard, whose age no one knows, has often told me about the coastguard Kernan, who spent the greater part of his life contemplating the lantern, and people said he was in love with it. The lantern, at all events, was always bright and in good condition. In stormy weather, when the sky was black and thundery, when the broken shingles rolled like thunder, it was visible at the end of the post; and the sailors, who thanked Heaven when they had escaped the reefs, blessed Kernan a little in their hearts. He was the only one who loved and protected the lantern, for it had many enemies. All the wreckers on the coast hated it. Formerly, a storm was a good thing for them, and after a night of misery to those at sea, they snatched up all the riches that were thrown upon the coast. It was a devilish trade; but amidst the waifs there were often rich finds, and the lantern had ruined them. They had attempted to break the lantern, and to throw down the post; but Kernan declared he would shoot any one he found attempting such a thing again. Amongst those the lantern had beggared was an old woman called La Mouette (the seagull), but nevertheless, she ought to have had pity upon others, for her son, a brave sailor, was at sea. He was twenty years old, and called Jack, whom every one in Lalen loved, because of his good heart.

The season had been fine that year, and a number of the wreckers had gone inland to seek work. La Mouette blasphemed from morning till night, and one day, threatening the lantern, she said: "Infernal lantern, they have placed you there to ruin people; but that must be put an end to."

"You are very wicked, La Mouette," Kernan answered, "and God will punish you."

It was at the time of the equinoctial gales. The sea found its bed too narrow. One night the waves, like giants escaped from prison, rose up towards the sky; the wind howled like a guilty spirit; and signals of distress were heard at sea. Kernan filled his lantern with the best oil he had, he put in a fresh wick, and when he saw the beneficent light shedding its rays around the rock, he went to bed, praying God for those who were in danger.

La Mouette had watched his proceedings, and when he was gone, she climbed the rock in her turn. By dint of throwing stones, she had succeeded in breaking one of the sides of the lantern, so that the wind and rain rushed in and put out the light. At sea the signals of distress were redoubled, but at daybreak, Kernan, to his dismay, found his lantern broken.

La Mouette on her side ran to the shore. It was covered with fragments of all kinds; but there were also some dead bodies. She ran from one to the other, pulling off the rings, turning out the pockets. But suddenly she grew pale; she stumbled, and then fell on her knees on the white stones. Her eyes were bloodshot; she turned one body over and over; she put her hand to the heart; she kissed it, crying like a mad woman, for she had recognized her son—her son Jack! She carried the body away, and brought it to her hut. There she wrapped it in warm linen, and called her boy by name, imploring him to answer her. After that day she never left her cottage. She remained like a statue of grief, seated night and day on a stone.

Some kind neighbors gave her some food. The cure of Lalen came to see her; and she prayed and cried so much, that people came from miles around to see her. One morning—so they say—she was found dead on her stone. They wished to carry her away, but nobody could succeed. The water that dropped from the rock had petrified the old woman. She was there, sad and pale, like a statue of grief. And as people had often bestowed money on her, the cure of Lalen, according to La Mouette's wish, had another beacon put instead of Kernan's lantern. It is to this day called "The Penitent's Lighthouse."

Story of a Copper.

Contempt of a small gift comes of not knowing how to use it. In the following case the unthanked giver was generous enough to show how his present of a cent could be made worth many dollars:

Rich Uncle Tom, says the Boston *Cultivator*, offered his baby niece a copper, which baby's mother threw on the floor in a pet, taking it almost as an insult. Uncle Tom only laughed, and quietly picking up the cent, started for home. On his way he exchanged the copper for a nice new-laid egg. He took the egg home and put it under a sitting hen, and in due time out popped a chicken. The chicken grew to be a hen, and the hen proved as great a "layer" as her mother. Some of the eggs Uncle Tom saved to pay him for his trouble and his corn, and sold the rest, or turned them into chickens for the benefit of Aunt Sarah's baby, who kept growing along, first to girl, and then to womanhood, and was still as pretty as ever.

At last Uncle Tom sold some of the hens for a lamb. The lamb became a sheep, and the mother of many sheep, until the sheep were sold for a cow. So, year by year, while Aunt Sarah's baby grew older and prettier, her property grew larger and more valuable, until, on her wedding day, Uncle Tom took home to her in a line, like the procession going into the ark, first a flock of hens, then a drove of sheep, and following after, a herd of cows—a handsome dowry, and only the rightful income from her first copper.

What to do with Alaska.

The United States Congress is asked to provide a government of some kind for the isolated forty-five white people in Alaska. Heretofore the aborigines, of whom there between 30,000 and 35,000, have had no occasien to complain that the world is governed too much. Under the simple rule of the Russian-American fur company, they were employed to hunt seals, sea otter, and other animals, and were fed and cared for as kindly as they cared for their own dogs. They hunted, ate, drank, and slept, unvexed by any knowledge whatever of the world outside the fog that shut them in. All they ask now is that they may be let alone. They like whisky, to obtain which they will sell all they have and all they can steal. For the fuel for a long and hot debauch, they will gladly go half naked all winter. Their new government has wisely and paternally prohibited the sale of ardent spirits in the district. But the whisky business is as demoralizing to the whites of Alaska as it is elsewhere. The fluid fire is smuggled in and sold to the aborigines. We are left to infer that of the forty-five white people in the region, a major portion are engaged in the whisky trade. If there were no natives, there would be no whisky dealers, and if there were no whisky dealers, there would be no white folks worth mentioning. The proposition seems conclusive. It may be added that if we could get rid of the aborigines, we could shut up the Territory, hang up the key in the Treasury department, and advertise Alaska to let.

The Four-Mile Race.

Not only California but the "horse" circles of the East have been interested in a four mile and repeat race which was to come off in San Francisco. Between the weather and the epizooty the horses and the track were disabled, and the race was delayed from day to day, and the last reports say the horses are suffering to such an extent that it will not take place. Some of the best running horses in the country were to take part in it.

Correct.—The chief officer of the United States signal service reports that eighty-seven per cent. of the predictions made by "Old Probs." during the year past were verified by the results.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Gen. Jovellar has been appointed captain-general of Cuba......Henry Wainwright was hanged in London for the murder of Harriet Lane.....Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption......The French steamer Louisiane was sunk in the river Gironde by a collision; sixteen lives were lost......Yale College has withdrawn from the general rowing association.....A fight occurred between hunting parties of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, about fifty miles west of Camp Supply, Kan. A number on each side were wounded. Detachments of cavalry were sent to preserve peace......William P. Baker, of Lansingville, N.Y., was found by his wife in the hogpen, disembowled and dead. He was killed by the hog......The steamer City of New York made the passage from New York to Havana in four days and two hours, which is claimed to be the quickest time on record......Geo. Reynolds, a polygamist, was sentenced by Chief-Justice White, of Utah, to two years' imprisonment and a $500 fine. He was released on $10,000 bail pending an appeal to the supreme court.

The hog disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in Warren and other counties in New Jersey......The training ship Goliath, at Gravesend, England, was destroyed by fire. There is reason to believe that twenty boys perished in the flames......While Dennis Daly, a farmer of Ledyard, Cayuga county, N. Y., was removing potatoes from a pit, a heavy mass of earth fell upon him, and when taken out he was found to be dead......About seven o'clock in the evening a gas main running under Federal street bridge, in South Boston, exploded from some unknown cause, and wrecked everything for some distance about, killing a number of people. The pavements, which were crowded at the time, were torn up for one hundred and fifty yards, and many persons buried under the debris. A large portion of the bridge fell, carrying down with it several persons who were crossing at the time. Four or five were killed and a number wounded. A large grain warehouse in the vicinity was so racked by the explosion that it will have to be taken down......Considerable alarm was felt in Richmond, Va., on account of an earthquake, which lasted ten seconds, and was quite severe.

The United States supreme court at St. Paul, Minn., has given a verdict for the Green Bay and Minnesota railway company for $35,000, with interest, against the town of Winona, which had subscribed that amount in favor of the company, and then would not pay on the ground that the railway company had not complied with the agreement......The freight rates west from Philadelphia have been reduced nearly fifty per cent.....The committee appointed to examine into the distress of Cape Breton report 1,335 persons requiring assistance in the various mining districts.....Anarchy prevails throughout Sonora, Mexico, the bandits being under command of Cruz Lopez......The Khedive is negotiating for the sale of Egypt's founders' shares in the Suez canal. The government of Great Britain, and M. de Lesseps, representing a combination of French capital, are the bidders. The latter has offered $9,000,000 for the shares......The Prince of Wales had a magnificent reception at Calcutta......The destitute workmen of Montreal, Can., have had work provided by the city, for which they receive seven cents an hour......The Russians have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Asia......The earthquake was distinctly felt over most of Virginia......The grand jury of the Louisville city court have returned ten indictments against various persons for betting on the late election. Among them are two members of the common council.

Helmbold, the ex-buchu man, has again been put in an insane asylum......A severe tornado passed over the Bermuda islands, destroying considerable property, with some loss of life.....Charles Knowles, nine years old, was found dead in the window of a schoolhouse at Guilford, N. H. He had attempted to climb in through the window, and the sash falling upon his neck suffocated him......The royal palace at Barcelona was nearly destroyed by fire......A Mr. Reenz was arrested in New York city for sending a challenge......The entire business portion of Avon, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $70,000.

The statue of Napoleon has been replaced upon the Column Vendome, at Paris, without any ceremony......Christmas festivities were being celebrated in the schoolhouse in the village of Hellikon, Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, when the flooring gave way. Eighty persons were killed, and fifty more or less wounded......A coroner's jury at Westerly, R. I., in the case of a child who was killed by the kicks of a drunken father while in its mother's arms, have returned a verdict "That the persons from whom the father purchased the liquor which made him drunk is guilty of murder." The father, Philip Gallagher, was held in $1,000 bail to answer before the supreme court.....Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is ill of the measles.....The loss by the burning of the Hudson River Sugar Refinery at Hastings, N. Y., was over $600,000......While workmen were repairing the tunnel on the Eastern Kentucky railroad, near Riverton, Ky., a mass of rock weighing several tons fell, instantly killing J. W. Bauer, roadmaster, and Robert Allen and Jack Thompson, sectionmen.

The commission to examine Canal Auditor Thayer, of New York, recommended his removal, and Gov. Tilden immediately did so......A night express train on the Vermont Central ran off the track at Middlesex, and threw several cars down a ten-foot embankment, injuring nine of the passengers......Intelligence has just been received from the Philippine islands giving the details of a dreadful hurricane which occurred there on November 30. The storm was particularly severe in the provinces of Albay and Camarines, which form the southwestern part of the island of Luzon. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost and 3,800 dwelling houses destroyed. Many cattle perished, and the crops in all directions were ruined.....The British now hold all the important positions in Malacca. The Maharajah Lela has fled and taken refuge in Siamese territory. The British power is supreme at Perak, only the murderers of Mr. Birch, the resident, being in arms.....The New York city board of apportionment have agreed upon the financial budget for 1876. The estimates amount to $34 898,295.64.....Francis D. Moulton has sued Mr. Beecher for $50,000 for malicious prosecution......Nearly the whole of the business part of Jasper, Fla., has been burned......The fall cod fishery at Cape Breton has been successful....E. D. Pierson, Republican member of the legislature from Natchitoches, La., was shot and instantly killed by Mr. Cosgrove, the editor of the *Vindicator*. Abuse of Pierson by Cosgrove in his paper caused the fight.

A Warning.

It has lately come to light that a widow lady at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., holds a mortgage on the larger part of one of the best farms in Madison. Its existence was not known to the present owner until recently, though it is found duly recorded in the clerk's office at Morrisville, and has been standing eighteen years. Not a dollar has ever been paid on it. The mortgager has been dead many years. The unfortunate owner of the farm, after examination and inquiry, says he finds nothing to impair the validity of the incumbrance, that valuable as the land is, the amount of the mortgage and interest is much more than the property is worth, and that it must go from his possession under foreclosure. No explanation has yet been made why payments have not been heretofore demanded. His case is another illustration of the necessity of examining the records before purchasing real estate.

Reckless Navigation.

One vessel—the Liguria—was bound from British Columbia to Callao, and actually tumbled to pieces at sea, in fair weather. The lumber which formed her cargo was soaked by water pouring in at the bolt-holes of her sides and bottom. The swelling of this lumber burst open the ship, in spite of the pressure of five chains with which the hulk was girded about, and she broke up like a shell.

A high Uhlan officer of the Prussian guards has been sentenced to a year and a half imprisonment in a military fortress for being married to a young lady who was not of noble birth.

Detroit Free Press Currency.

It is proposed in Cincinnati that when a tramp asks for bread to give him—not a stone, but a hammer to break stone with.

"Stick a pin there," says the Philadelphia *Chronicle*. That's played. The old man always feels of the chair now before sitting down.

Probably one of the most trying times in a man's life is when he introduces his second wife, seventeen years old, to his daughter, who is past twenty.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that public thieves must be locked up. Don't be so impatient. The land can't be covered with jails without warning.

If you want to make $10,000 in a hurry invent an ink for the government which can't be rubbed off of postage stamps. Only 4,000 persons have tried it, and there is every chance of success.

Those chaps who are running a lottery swindle at Denison, Texas, would look nice coming out of a creek fifteen or twenty times on a cold morning. All that is needed is for some one to throw them in.

It is wicked to throw dice for turkeys and chickens. We say this knowing that every man in the country who has seen some one else come in and "beat that throw by one" will fully coincide with the assertion.

Attempts at a Compromise.

The New York *Sun* says that the only offer of compromise ever made by the old ring of that city that meant business was by Connolly, on the night that he was put in Ludlow street jail. Connolly then had a million dollars in United States bonds in his house, which he offered to give up if the suits would be withdrawn against him. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was willing to accept that offer. Mr. Charles O'Conor, however, opposed it, saying that Connolly must be punished as a warning to other public thieves. Since then no practical proposition has ever been made. It is true that a proposition was made on behalf of Tweed that he should pay over a certain sum, and the criminal as well as the civil proceedings be discontinued. That of course could not be accepted. Three years ago Tweed was worth $6,000,000, but property has depreciated so much and his legal expenses have been so heavy that it is doubtful if he is worth one million now. It is said that all the real estate he owns would not sell for $100,000.

A Mysterious Sink Hole.

A mile east of Leroy, on the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan railroad, is a tamarack swamp some five hundred feet wide along the railroad. A short time ago the track began settling, and it was elevated up to grade by being filled up with gravel. Regularly as it was raised up by day it settled down by night, until nearly four hundred carloads of gravel had been dumped in the treacherous spot without making the roadbed at all steadfast. A force of men was set to work to fill up the strange chasm, and they cut trees fifty feet long and cast them with untrimmed branches into the mysterious sink hole. It devoured up the trees and the gravel with which they were accompanied; they slowly but irresistibly disappeared from sight, not even rippling the surface of the pool in passing down. No one knows to what cause to attribute this mysterious pit. Many theories have been formed to account for it, the most acceptable one being the supposed presecne of a subterranean lake.

A Long One.—The petition filed by United States Congressman Randall for the repeal of the Bank Check Stamp act was signed with 30,219 names, and was one-eighth of a mile long,

If any of our readers have not tried Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), we advise them to give it one trial, for their own sake. Have your grocer get it.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of it."

We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.—*Com.*

A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel, without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09½	@ 13½
Common to Good Texans	07	@ 08½
Milch Cows	55 00	@80 00
Hogs—Live	07½	@ 07½
Dressed	09	@ 10
Sheep	05½	@ 07½
Lambs	06½	@ 08
Cotton—Middling	13½	@ 13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 35	@ 6 00
State Extra	5 40	@ 5 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@ 1 20
No. 2 Spring	1 22	@ 1 23
Rye—State	93	@ 95
Barley—State	80	@ 1 12
Barley—Malt	1 30	@ 1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@ 48
Corn—Mixed Western	58	@ 61
Hay, per cwt	60	@ 1 15
Straw, per cwt	70	@ 1 25
Hops....75's—12 @16 ......olds	04	@ 07
Pork—Mess	19 25	@19 50
Lard	12½	@ 12¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00	@28 00
No. 2, new	13 00	@17 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@ 6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	25	@ 25
Petroleum—Crude.......07½@07¾	Refined,	12¾
Wool—California Fleece	26	@ 31
Texas "	27	@ 30
Australian "	45	@ 48
Butter—State	24	@ 34
Western Dairy	20	@ 32
Western Yellow	18	@ 22
Western Ordinary	14	@ 17
Pennsylvania Fine	30	@ 33
Cheese—State Factory	07½	@ 13½
State Skimmed	03	@ 06
Western	03½	@ 12
Eggs—State	30	@ 31
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 35	@ 1 52
Rye—State	80	@ 88
Corn—Mixed	72	@ 74
Barley—State	88	@ 1 14
Oats—State	43	@ 44
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 00	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 38	@ 1 38
Corn—Mixed	58	@ 58
Oats	37	@ 37
Rye	79	@ 79
Barley	90	@ 1 05
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@ 12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75	@ 8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 32	@ 1 33
Rye	80	@ 85
Corn—Yellow	55	@ 56
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 43
Petroleum	07¾	@ 07
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@ 6 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 11	@ 1 20
Rye	80	@ 91
Corn—Yellow	58	@ 61
Mixed	58	@ 62
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 46
Petroleum—Crude.......10½@10½	Refined,	12½

Calendar for 1876.

1876.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1876.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Aug.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
May	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		26	27	28	29	30	...	...
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...	Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
June	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...

A City's Railroads.

The street railroads of New York city carry over 160,000,000 passengers every year. To perform this immense work, over 12,000 horses are required, and 1,500 cars are in constant use. About one hundred miles of the streets of the city have double lines of railroad track laid along them, requiring, with turnouts, side tracks, and branches, about 450 miles of rails. About $30,000,000 has been expended in building and equipping these roads; over $750,000 is required yearly to maintain the roads and real estate, and the expense of operating and repairing the lines amounts to $6,500,000 annually.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

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OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle, I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.
C. H. TUCKER, Pas. Agt. Mich. C. R. R., 29 Tyler Street, Boston.

Has Entirely Cured Me!

BOSTON, October, 1870.

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Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.
I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
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NO TROUBLE SINCE USING
VEGETINE!

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Dr. TU-SEE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

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ORANGE FLOWER
WATER.
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Market, between Washington & Madison sts
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With this attachment a Lamp Explosion is Impossible,
Because the TUBE PREVENTS the FLAME from reaching the gas in the Lamp. WITH IT A LAMP IS FILLED WITHOUT REMOVING CHIMNEY, SHADE, OR BURNER, thus saving TIME, OIL, and SOILING the HANDS. The safety of life and property requires that no Lamp should be without one.
Sample sent, post paid, for 35 cents.
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TRADE MARK
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Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.
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HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.
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The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.
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PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

N Y N U No. 52

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